NTA, GA.

s constant aim and income meet the y's wants. If he's ell knows that he or nothing." Wheneme whereby the give him "someirops it like a hel

there are reliable is a man of judgre conclusion that article has the leman or agent. tage in price, but ct with the conhe learns their ods accordingly. are MANUFAC-OTHING ONLY ers of clothing im to make only v: this is OUR our standard,

FURNISHERS ST.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

DAVIS DEAD!

L XXI.

Great Chieftain Passes . Over the River.

ad Rests wi h Jackson Under the Shade of the Trees.

he Hearts of a Great and Loving People

Crushed by the Death of Their Great Leader.

The Hero of Hard-Fought Fields in Mexico.

Peerless Statesman in Federal Councils.

The Defender of a Nation's Honor.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IS NO MORE!

At 12:45 o'clock this morning a great heart reased to beat-a stainless life was closed!

Jefferson Davis, first and last president of the southern confederacy, is dead! As we write these words a thousand miles away, the body of the puissant chieftain, from which the breath has scarcely parted, lies mute and motionless beneath the touch of reverential hands-while in the regions of the blest, the great soul, weary of the fretting hindrances of the flesh, greets friends and comrades gone before!

And now has passed away the last of the mighty leaders of the lost cause! Cobb. Stephens, the kingly Toombs and the steadfast Hill; Yancey the impetuous gentleman, Lee ruled its storm-gone-all gone! Gone to the great tribunal before which all things are judged, and to Him who searcheth all hearts and measureth to victor and beaten, in infaite mercy and infinite justice. Closed the drama amid which they fought or plead beroes-sheathed the sword, furled the banner, sealed the record-and their dear names and fame, but a memory and a heritage to their people! With Him who doeth all things well, they rest at last!

Jefferson Davis will be mourned in millions of hearts this day! Government will not tender to him the pomp and circumstance of a great death, but his people will give to him a tribute of love and tears Surpassing all that government could do, and honoring his memory as earthly parade could not do! He is our dead! And from Maryland to Texas, wherever in other states or in other lands, his people may have wandered-wherever dauntless courage is or stainless honor made friends-wherever they who have suffered are loved and superb fortitude may touch the heart or dim the eyethere Jefferson Davis-God bless his name, as we write it-will be honored and mourned today! If amid the winds of the new morning into which his soul has entered, the grief of this world may come, he will be content to know that his people love him, and loving, mourn! Greater honor than is his, this people hath given, and can give no more!

THE DEATH SCENE.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6 .- 2:30 A. M.-[Special.]-Mr. Jefferson Davis died suddenly at 12:45 this morning. He had been steadily improving for the past four days and his physicians announced that they were entirely eatisfied with his condition. His appetite had mproved somewhat, and he was free from ever and those who had access to the sick room rejoiced over the favorable change. He rested quietly throughout the day, and in the afternoon the bulletin was to the effect that his condition continued favorable.

Shortly before midnight he bad a coughing ft, which seemed to exhaust his little remainang strength and at 12:45 he passed quietly away so quietly, in fact, that the watchers carcely knew when death came.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S LIFE.

The Distinguished Career of a Great and Good Man

Jefferson Davis was born in Christian county, y, on the 3d day of June, 1808. Georgia may ma kinship with the man, as well as a share of his glory. His father, Samuel Davis, war he was an officer in a cavalry regiment, and served with distinction. Later he my od to Kentucky, and some years afterwed to sissippi. The Georgia branch of the wises is now extinct, but it lives in tradition as a high-spirited honorable family.

Passing his beylood on the frontier, where

the whites were frequently engaged in conflict with savage foes, young Jefferson's earliest thoughts were centered upon guns, sabres, and all the panoply of war. By the time he was sixteen he had made the most of his academic and university advantages, and entered the military academy at West Point.

For fellow students, he had such comrades as Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnson, Leonidas Polk, John B. MaGruder, and others well known to fame. In this circle his lofty character, bright mind, and thorough manliness, commanded the highest regard of all. Black Hawk's Ideal Soldier.

From boyhood Jofferson Davis had a strong soldierly bias, amounting almost to a passion. Drums and bugles stirred the fever in his blood, and caused his pulses to leap into When he graduated at West Point, and

plunged into the thick of the Indian warfare on the northwestern frontier, the old army officers instantly recognized him as a born soldier. He was appointed a staff officer, and made such, a brilliant record that, in a short time, he was promoted to the rank of first lieu-tenant and adjutant of a new cavalry



regiment. By this time the famous Indian chief, Black Hawk, banded several tribes together, and made the frontier too hot for the whites. Black Hawk combined the sagacity of King Philip with the military genius of Tecumseh. Time and again he led his plumed warriors to victory, scattering the regular troops before him or baffling them by his wily strategy.

The cool judgment, quick decision and unflinching courage of Lieutenant Davis made him a central figure. Finally BLACK HAWK WAS CAPTURED

and held for some time as a hostage. The proud captive chafed under the confinement. He felt a contempt for the whites and heted them. He was sullen and reserved, and would neither hear nor answer the captains and men among the pale faces. Only one man had any influence with him. The red chieftain knew a soldier when he saw one, and Davis attracted his attention. The young officer had eyes like an eagle's. He walked with the springy step of an Indian brave on the warpath. To this frank, bold, magnetic man the prisoner felt irresistibly drawn. Davis was not long in finding out his power over his savage foeman, and

he used it in the interests of peace. "Black Hawk," said the young soldier when they were about to part, "You know me. You the paladin of batte, and Jackson who have called me the pale face with the straight tongue and red man's heart. I like you be cause you are brave and true to your people. you count the stars or the leaves of the forest, or the sands of the bad lands? You know that you cannot. Yet these countless hosts do not outnumber the pale faces. Since you strong enough to bend a bow, you have fought us. You have seen your braves cui down like grass. You have been driven back year by year. Can you hope at this late day o overcome the bayonet with the tomahawk Will the shouts of your warriors drown our big guns? Black Hawk is a man with a head. He sees these things. When he goes home to his people, will he not tell them that it is better to divide this broad land with the white man, and dwell in peace with them, than to be driven into the sea?" These plain words sunk deep into Black Hawk's heart. He seized Davis's hand and gave it a cordial grip. Then he turned and marched away without



word. When he was released, and again sur-rounded by his savage legions, he told them what he had heard, and counseled them never again to raise their hands against the men in blue with the big guns.

When Colonel Davis returned from the Mexican war, at the head of the gallant Mis-

"the hero of Buena Vista."

At Monterey Colonel Davis and his men fought with heroic valor. Braving a furious storm of copper-grape, the Mississippians and a desperate charge on the enemy's fortifications. The men literally threw themselves upon the guns of the Mexicans, after climbing the breastworks. It was wild work. The asthe breastworks. It was wild work. The as-sault was like an avalanche. The Mexicans fled and took shelter in a strong building, from which they poured a heavy fire of musketry. This post was soon captured, and the next fight was a hot engagement in the streets of Monterey. The heavy fire from the housetops Monterey. The heavy fire from the housetops was deadly and terrorizing. Davis and his soldiers penetrated street after street, dislodging the foe from building after building, until within a square of the grand plaza. The capitulation of Monterey followed, and the entire country rang with the praises of Colonel Davis and his Mississippi Rifles.

The Buena Vista exploit classed the name of Davis among the most renowned military men of modern times.

Here Against Terrible Odds
he saved the army and virtually won the battle. The Americans were about to less the

day, when General Taylor, with Colonel Davis and others rode up. Several retreating regiments were rallied. Davis, with his own

regiment and a handfull of Indiana volunteers, advanced at double quick, firing all the time. The Mexicans were put to flight, but in a few moments a brigade of lancers, two thousand strong, came on at a gallop with sounding bugles and fluttering penons. Colonel Dayis threw his men into the form of a V, both flanks resting on ravines, the Mexicans advancing on the inter

vening ridge, thus exposing the enemy to a cross-fire. When within range the rifles blazed away. The whole head of the Mexican column fell. Never was a more deadly fire witnessed on any battle field. The Mexicans were completely shattered. They fell as fast as the drops of summer rain, and those who escaped fled precipitately from the field.

After this battle the V movement was the

talk of the day. It is said that there is But One Similar Example in Modern History Sir Colin Campbell made a reputation at the battle of Inkerman by drawing his men up in the shape of a V and repulsed a charge of Russians. But Campbell had heard of Colonel Davis's success, and smerely followed in his

On this side of the water Generals Taylor, Quitman, Lane, and other soldiers, were en thusiastic over Davis, and in the old country the duke of Wellington, the victor of Water-loo, expressed his admiration in glowing

Indorsed by such veterans as the 'Iron that the people of this country, north and south, accepted the verdict. If the career of Davis had ended with the Mexican war, he would still have had glory enough for any one man.

His Public Life Before the War. Before the Mexican war Mr. Davis had served part of a term in congress, resigning to accept the command of the Mississippi Volun-teers. Upon his return from the land of the Montezumas he was appointed to fill a va-cancy in the United States senate.

he senate Mr. Davis at once stepped into the front rank. He was a student as well as a man of affairs. He was not only well versed in political science, but thoroughly well equipped for debate. Contrary to the opinion entertained by many of the present genera-tion, the senator from Mississippi was no extremist. He was fully committed to the doctrine of states rights, but except when roused by bitter opposition he was notably alm, moderate and methodical in speech and n action. The election of President Pierce brought Senator Davis into the cabinet as secetary of war. For the first time in the history of the republic the war department had a

tion could find no fault-with the new secretary.

A Trained Soldier Himself.

he knew just how to handle the military in

terests of the nation. The secretary gave much of his time to testing new improve-

much of his time to testing new improve-ments in arms and equipments. He had the territories explored. When the Crimean war came on he sent a number of officers to the scene of the trouble to study the discipline

and methods of the European armies. The federal government never had a more able or

efficient war secretary. Returned by his state to the senate with the beginning of Pres-

ident Buchanan's administration, Mr. Davis plunged into the exciting debates leading

up to the tremendous campaign of 1860. This brings us to a part of history almost as famil-

iar to our readers as the current matters of the day, and it is unnecessary to reproduce it here. All the world knows that Mr. Davis was ready

his energy against such a state of affairs as would, in his judgment, render the exercise

after the election of Lincoln, after the republi

cans had opposed with all their might every peaceable and honorable solution of the diffi-culty, after Mississippi had passed her ardinance of secession, Mr. Davis embraced

ordinance of secession, Mr. Davis embraced the occasion of resigning his seat in the federal

senate to explain and justify the course of his people. The spirit of enlightened Christian statesmanship animates this remarkable ad-

dress, and it is impossible to read it now with-out understanding the profound impression produced at the time of its delivery.

From the senate Mr. Davis went to his plan

from the senate Mr. Davis went to his pian tation in Mississippi. He hoped that secession would be peacefully accomplished, but he could not disguise the fact that the outlook was anything but pacific. Following the bent of tastes and inclinations, he looked forward in the event of a conflict to an appointment in

the army. In such an emergency he knew

of the right necessary.
When, Rowever, the Crisis Came

on life of Mr. Davis has never be written. Dr. Craven's narrative was colored by his own prejudices. It was not even written by his own hand. The entire book was the work of a Bohemian writer in New York, who took the material supplied by Dr. Craven, completing the task in the short space of tendara. The jailers of Mr. Davis, from General Miles

The jailers of Mr. Davis, from General Miles down, believed that their prisoner was destined to sudergo a trial for high treason. Backed by Secretary Stanton and public sentiment north they did not hesitate to descend to the lowest depth of petty personation. These men felt that when they heaped insult and injury upon Mr. Davis they were revenging themselves upon the southern people. Only the barest necessaries of life were allowed the captive. The feeble state of his health excited no symyathy. cited no symyathy.

Neuralgia Tortured Him. He was in danger of losing his eyesight. He was deeply concerned about the fate of his family and his people, and naturally became irritable and nervous. All this was nothing to the jailers. If they could force bitter words and complaint from him, and publish that to the world, and keep him alive until they could

the world, and keep him alive until they could drag him before a court, they were satisfied.

Dr. Crayen was the only inmate of the fortness who was thrown into intimate association with the prisoner, and in the course of time his prejutices melted away. He has left on record his tribute to the greatness and nobility of his patient. From Dr. Craven the world has learned a few items of the ex-president's enjoyen at Professar Monroe.

sojourn at Fortress Monroe.

When Mr. Davis desired books to read, they were denied him. For a long time the Bible was the only exception. Later, when he could not read and needed exercise, books were furnished and exercise was prohibited. When he wanted to write only a few sheets of paper were counted out to him, and every line he wrote was inspected. His letters were read by the prison officials. Every parcel that came to him was inspected.

Fearing that he would be more comfortable if he had an abundant supply of clothing, the officials limited him in this respect. The

Meanness of Sir Hudson Lowe towards Napoleon at St. Helena was surpassed of these prison minions. An order was passed to allow Mr. Davis three shirts a week. The captive protested. The matter was laid before General Miles, and that satrap expressed the opinion that any gentleman ought to be satisfied with three shirts a week. The prisone man at its head who was capable of managing it. Even the enemies of the new administra. ideas of a gentleman's wants did not fit his

via Augusta. He was received at that city with great enthusiasm and introduced to an immense crowd by the Hon. Henry W. Wil-larn. He made a short address and then resumed his way to his home.

sumed his way to his home.

He lived in obscurity and, it is greatly to be feared, in poverty, his plantation yielding but little income. The additional estate lett him by Mrs. Dorsey paid little better. The rents from his land constantly diminished, and the chances are that the great confederate leader was poorer at his death than be had ever been before. Steps were once taken to raise a fand for him, but he kindly, but firmly, averted the hands of those engaged in it as soon as he became aware of what was being done. He held that as long as the widows and orphans of the confederate soldiers were in want, he had confederate soldiers were in want, he had neither the right nor the wish to take one dol-

lar of the bounty that ought to find its way to His "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy" was singularly unsuccessful as a pecuniary ven-ture. Published in a very expensive shape, it found few purchasers. The elaborate care with which it was prepared, and the tremen-dous research in which its smallest facts were head, consumed savaral years. He was com-



while engaged in the work, and it is doubtful if the amount paid him after the issue of the work amounted to \$5,000. It stands, however an unanswerable defense of the southern cause—a monument to the southern love of constitutional liberty—and in this merits the most ambition of its author.

Mr. Davis went north only once after the war. He went to Canada just before his book was published, that he might register it there in season and thus secure the English copyright. His trip through the north was quie and almost uneventful, although some small

indignities were put upon him.

Mr. Davis preferred to live in retirement In nothing that he said or this did he lower in the slightest degree the dignity of his high position. Accepting the reverses of life with uncomplaining fortitude he held his convictions unchanged and unmodified. In defeat as in victory his great nature and his golden heart were equal to all demands. In peace or in war he stood the unchallenged and beloved chief among his people.

"DAVIS IS DEAD."

"Davis is dead!" The message read; The night was waning fast; On lightning wings the sentence sped; A storm of pent-up tears unshed Came gushing forth at last!

We thought of days gone by, And him whose dauntless courage for the Altar fires when hope had fled, And darkness veiled the sky!

"Davis is dead!" The message read; God keep his noble name! The deeds of those who fought and bled For Dixle are eternal wed With his undying fame!

'Davis is dead!" The message read; Last of a princely train;
Though lowly lies his crownless head
His memory lives, and in his stead
No other king shall reign!

-MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOW



MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

The Constancy of the Confederate Soldier. From the Baltimore Sen.

Lord Wolseley has written some interesting articles on the devotion of the southern soldiers to their great commander, Lee, and he has mentioned instances of conspicuous courage in referring to them.

But perhaps the most remarkable example of their devotion was to be found in the perfect content with which they bore hunger, almost to starvation, and hardships that could not be heavier, while they knew that their leader was sharing their suffering.

Towards the close of the war it was the custom of the federal soldiers, when they captured a confederate to examine his haversack. In this way, better than any other, they were able to form conclusions respecting the condition of the confederate commissary department. The Constancy of the Confederate Soldier.

tion of the confederate commissivy department.

Man must live, and as the soldier carries his rations, if has any, the contents of his haversack will be likely to tell a tale that his tongue wovid not. The "aid and comfort" thus derived from the tell-tale ration bag may be illustrated from the experience of a Virginia soldier who was captured at Five Forks, about a month before Lee's surrender.

He was "out off" while foraging, and on being taken into the federal camp, his captors, according to custom, explored his haversack. "And such a yell as they gave!" said the old soldier in Baltimore the other day—he lives in Baltimore—"You would have thought I was recoiving an ovation. I had in my haversack an ear of corn and two old cabbage stalks that I had pulled up in a garden—the last year's

growth. It was all had I, and I had been nib-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

growth. It was all hadI, and I had been nibbling on them since the day before.

"Johnny, said one of the yankees, 'if I'd
been you I'd' a deserted two years ago.'

"But I ain't that kind of a Johnny, said I.
'Life isn't worth much anylow, but to live and
be a deserter too would make it not worth living at all.'

"I was kept a prisoner for a month after
Lee's surrender. I got pretty sick of that kind
of government they gave us in Virginia for
several years after the war, and I came here to
get under a decent one. I've been here mearly
twenty years and I have been working hard
for a living, but I would rather go back to my
ear of corn and cabbage stalk than go back to
the black-and-tan days of 1870 in old Virginia."

SAVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Why a Vile and Hardened Criminal Did Not Get His Pardon

In one of the Indiana prisons is a convict who is serving a life sentence for the commission of one of the most horrible crimes, says the Indianapolis News.

It has been said that no man is so bad that he has not friends. The friends of this man from the beginning of his sentence have never ceased to work for his pardon. Influential cit-izens and public officials have been induced to write personal letters to all the governors who have held office since his term of confinement

began. Petition after petition has been pre-pared and hundreds of signatures secured. began. Petition after petition has been prepared and hundreds of signatures secured.

It is related that at one time a governor was almost persuaded to pardon the man. The sentiment in his favor seemed fairly overwhelming. As a last precaution he sent for his private secretary to talk over the whole case with the prisoner himself. The prisoner told his story forcibly, but so glibly as to indicate that he had carefully prepared it and committed it to memory. As his rectal closed he drew a photograph of a beautiful young woman from his pocket.

"The first thing I shall do when I am released will be to marry this girl," he said.

"Who is she?" asked the visitor.

"She is Miss M—," he replied, "and is the daughter of one of the richest and proudes families in the city of —. She will marry me the minute I am set free."

"How do you happen to know her?"

"O, that's all right. She visited the prison one time and I got acquainted with her. She fell in love with me at first sight. Don't worry about me. I'm solid with her."

The secretary looked at the photograph again. The face shown there was delicate and refined, and every line indicated the confiding trustfulness of innocent girlhood. He looked at the prisoner. In his eye was a wicked leer of triumph. Evil and sin were stamped upon every feature. When the secretary made report to the governor he told the story of the photograph. The chief executive pondered over it awhile, then, bringing his fist down upon his desk with a force that set all its light furniture to rottling, he said:

"The photograph settles it. That sweet girl

furniture to rottling, he said:

"The photograph settles it. That sweet girl and the happiness of her home and friends must not be subjected to ruin and misery by any act of mine. The prisoner must serve his time."

HOW TO KEEP WARM.

A Simple Method of Preserving the Body's

Warmth.

It may not be generally known that, when exposed to severe cold, a feeling of warmth is readly created by repeatedly filling the lungs to their utmost extent in the following manner:

Thow the shoulders well beek and hold the head welt up. Inflate the lungs slowly, the air entering entirely through the nose. When the lungs are completely filled, hold the breath for ten seconds of longer, and then expire it quickly through the mouth. After repeating the exercise while one is chilly, a feeling of warmth will be felt over the entire body, and even in the feet and hands. It is important to practice this exercise many times each day, and especially when in the open air. If the habit ever becomes universal, then consumption and many other diseases will rarely, if ever, be heard of Not only while practicing the breathing exercise must the clothing be loose over the chest, but beginners will do well to remember, in having their clothing fitted to allow for the permaneut expansion of one, two and even three inches which will follow.

Mound-Builders and Indians.

From the Popular Science Monthly. "Some Popular Science Monthly.

"Some Popular Errors in Regard to MoundBuilders and Indians" are reviewed by Mr.
Gerard Fowke, in the "Oh io Archeological
and Historical Quarterly." The high civilise
zation ascribed to the mound-builders is denied, because they have left no evidence that

and Historical Qu arterly." The high civiliszation ascribed to the mound-builders is denied, because they have left no eviden or that
they could use stone-dressing tools, could
carry earth only in baskets or skins, and have
left no indication of having possessed a
written language or domestic animals, etc.
Against the assumption that they possessed
a great population, it is shown that while the
construction of all their works in Ohio did not
require an amount of labor equal to that used
in the excavation of certain modern works,
there is nothing in the way of their having had
an indefinite time in which to perform it.
While "there is sufficient accuracy in some
cases to make one wonder that the builders
could have done as well as they did, no evidence
appears of any "calculation" beyond the mere
sighting and measuring possible to any one."
The supposed evidences of the great antiquity
of the mounds and of the extensive commerce
of the builders are assumed to be insufficient
or fallacious; minor errors, concerning the
distance from which the earth used in building
the mounds had to be brought, concerning the
size of the builders, the soundness and other
peculiarities of their teeth, and the supposed
artistic excellence of their work, are corrected;
and the questions whether there is anything
in their work that the Indians could not have
executed, and whether the Indians had knowleedge of them, are taken up. Traditions exist among the Indians of
Michigan and Wisconsin of tribes who
built mounds and of definite occasions
when mounds were built. A certain tribe
were called by the Sioux Ground-House Indians, because they lived in houses covered
with earth. The chronicles of De Sota's expedition describe the houses of the Cherokees abeing built upon mounds, and the French give
a similar description of the house of the kine
of the Natchez. Certain earthworks in wetern New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania are
concaded to have built the mounds, because the
builders must have been a settled and ard
cultural pe



The Famous V Movement. sissippi Rifles, the whole nation hailed him as

A Chapter of Prison Life,

The malignant persecution of the confederate president after his capture reflects disgrace upon all concerned in it. Lincoln's ununtimely fate threw the control of the federal government into the hands of bitter partisans, who for a time pandered to the basest passions of the masses. In the proclamation offering a reward for the capture of Mr. Davis the fugitive chileftain was charged with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Every effort was employed to inflame the northern mind. A desire for revenge became the dom-

A Chapter of Prison Life,

case. If he had plenty of shirts he was put on a new one every day. The authorities remained obdurate. They had decided on remained obdurate. They had decided on three shirts a week, and the prisoner's surplus linen was kept under guard as something trea-sonable and dangerous to the interests of the ountry.

Mr. Davis was not even allowed to sleep in

BRAUVOIR-THE HOME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

peace. A sentinel, half soldier, half spy was detailed day and night to watch him. Under such scrutiny the captive was nervous and restless. He complained that the concentrat

restless. He complained that the concentrated gaze of a human eye made him wakeful, but protests were of no avail. The persecution was keept up for a long time.

Occasionally Mr. Davis conversed freely with Dr. Craven. He made no secret of his deep conviction that

The Sword Had Not Settled the principles for which the confederates had contended. He predicted that at some other time and perhaps in another shape the great to follow his doctrine of state sovereignty to its logical consequences. He insisted upon the right of secession, but he fought with all time, and perhaps in another shape the great principle of state sovereignty was bound to reassert itself. Naturally he had very little to say in praise of his enemies, their principles and their methods. One day something was said about Benejamin Franklin as the

typical philosopher of the north-ern people. Mr. Davis promptly de-He said that his philosophy was sordid and selfish. It was devoted to the small economies of life. It was based upon no Christian principles. It rose no higher than intelligent paganism, and had made the yankees a set of hucksters. Such utterances made their way into the northern papers and did not tend then to soothe the public mind.

The Crowning Indignity
of Mr. Davis's imprisonment was, of course,
the action of his guards in putting him in irons like a common felon. Taking advantage of the excited utterances of a sick man goaded of the excited utterances of a sick man goaded to desperation by savage inhumanity, the wretches who had charge of him finally assaulted him and loaded his feeble limbs with fetters. The most shameless partisan historian now skips this chapter in the great confederate's prison life, or touches it lightly. This chronicler feels disposed to do the same. It is not a pleasant thing to show up our own countrymen as mensions of inhumanity and varies.

the army. In such an emergency he knew that the south would require the services of veteran officials, and he had every reason to believe that he would be called upon to serve the new republic with his sword. That this anticipation has disappointed we all know. The presidency of the confederacy was thrust countrymen as monsters of inhumanity and varice.

Finally even hate exhausted itself. After two years Jefferson Davis was admitted to bail and restored to his family and friends. One of his bendsmen was Horace Greely. The great editor of the Tribune had a magnanimous heart. He was ashamed of the treat ment of his fallen foe, and in his hours of misfortune felt only sympathy for him. The sequel is well known. The government never prosecuted the indictment of treason. It could not. The result would have been such a vindication of the defendant as would have made him a hero in the eyes of the world and set the tide of the public sympathy overwhelmingly in his favor. So the indictment was at last nol prossed, but its damning blot still remains on the court records, blurring the nation's history. the presidency of the confederacy was thrust upon him unsought. It was unexpected, but in this as in other things, Jefferson Davis heeded the voice of his people and accepted the burdens and responsibilities thrust upon his

Classed as a "desprit hard place."

It was the toughest of the tough.

Though a comparatively young town at the date of the incident about to be recorded, its notorious wickedness had advertised it far and wide, and Four Hole City was an accepted synonym for the unique and superlative in western wretchedness.

In western wretchedness.

Its population varied according to the distance and direction of the latest gold find.

A clear spring of water had made the spot a favorite camping place for miners, and a contraband barrel or two of whisky

and a contrabatu martin bad established a bar and made the spring place a "city."

It could hardly be said that the growth of Four Hole City was phenomenal—that it was a magic city or anything of that sort. But it grew.

Trade was lively at the Red Finger bar, and

the cemetery spread like a green bay tree. It due course of time there was another bar room and another burying ground.

Then Little Jug Nancy came, the first woman, and forthwith another graveyard was added to the list—three of them in seven

So alluring was the opportunity, in fact, that a speculative undertaker was tempted across the mountains from 'Frisco with a wagon load of coffins.

the mountains from 'Frisco with a wagon load of coffins.

The market was all right, but it's a part of the record that the 'Frisco undertaker was the first man ever buried in a coffin at Four Hole City. Little Jug Nancy officiated.

But in spite of all that, the town grew. And as it grew there became manifest, at irregularly long intervals, a natural tendency towards something like reform. At even rarer intervals this usually vague manifestation took definite shape and proportions.

The first effort of the sort was when Shopting Mike and that gang had an election. Mike set himself up for mayor, and the rest of the boys were councilmen. Long Dicky Bass was the marshal.

It was all right while it lasted. They buried the mayor and the marshal in one grave and two of the council in another. Another one of the councilmen reformed, and was hung six months later for horse-stealing. The others becaped. scaped.
Then the law-and-order fever struck Four

Then the law-and-order lever struck Four Hole City. They hung Jimmy Doolan, of the Red Finger bar. Little Jug Nancy followed luit, same day, same limb. Three or four of the opposition lights snuffed out in amazingly rapid succession—and then the law-and-order

gang caved.

This was when the 'Frisco undertaker saw his opportunity.

Then Nigger-Foot Jim tried to run it. This

Then Nigger-Foot Jim tried to run it. This peform was pre-eminently successful, it must be acknowledged, so far as it went. Jim what dead shot, and as quick as cat.

His government terminated very abruptly, however, a few hours after it started, just as Jim stopped out the door of the Red Finger ar. It was done in the dark and they never lid find out who did it.

They made him a grave beside Little Jug Nancy, and Four Hole City dropped back into the old rut. It relapsed, in other words.

Then a United States man came along. Poor ellow—they were looking for him. They had his grave dug twenty-four hours in advance of its arrival. They had his tombstone fixed and the epitaph, and one of those 'Frisco coffins marked for his private use.

Those brass buttons—six big ones and nine little ones—made elegant chips.

These were by no means the only fallures. Suffice it to say that there had been precisely as many fallures as there were efforts, and exactly as many efforts as fai swhen Parson Josh came in that bright, breezy, beautiful day in autumn, 1850.

The parson didn't make any bones about it.

in autumn, 1830.

The parson didn't make any bones about it.
He called out the boys and told them what to

look for.

"Ef the Lord don't hinder," said the parsun,
"I'll preach here twice a week an' pray the
ame. Ef you don't like it, don't come. This
yer's business, and business is business. All
Invited. Smokin' allowed, but I'll lick the
fust man as laughs in meetin'. I ain't er
yerkin' no fuss. I'm er peaceable man, butbusiness is business. I'm yer ter save souls,
an' they must be order in meetin'. All I want
is a square deal."

He had come in on horseback, and without
aking his feet from the stirrups he pronounced

He had come in on horseback, and without taking his feet from the stirrups he pronounced the benediction, nodded pleasantly to the crowd, and galloped off in the direction from which he had come.

It was dolfe absolutely before a man in the arowd could realize it. The idea—preaching in Four Hole City! Benediction! Prayer!

The strangest part of it all was that the parson had compelled an unmistakable feeling of respect. He had left them impressed with the idea that he was a superior somebody, amply able to take care of himself, and not too sanctified to fight.

Three days later he came again.

This time they were ready for him, Slippery Sam Digger was the spokesman for the crowd.

"This yer town," said Sam, "is Four Hole City. We are the gang as lives yer, in Four Hole City. We don't want no preachin' an'

— we won't have none of it!"

The parson was thoughtful for a few seconds, weighing the matter deliberately, and then quietly announced that there would be meeting, and that if Sam didn't like it he'd have to move.

Then they hitched. It didn't last long. Sam

Then they hitched. It didn't last long. Sam

Then they hitched. It didn't last long. Sam was carried off on one of the benches, and the parson took his position at the out-door pulpit as quietly as if nothing had happened.
"Own' ter the racket," said the parson, "they won't be nothin' this evenin' but the benediction. Hereafter they won't be no racket, an' reg'lar services will be held."

Then he pronounced the benediction upon as orderly and appreciative a congregation as ever faced a preacher.

Then he rode off leisurely, just as he did before, without ever once looking behind him.

After that, as the parson had predicted, there was no disturbance at the meetings. The parson soon became an establishep and very important institution. He knew that country like a book, and every mine in it, and his advice was reliable. His influence had on more than one occasion prevented bloodshed. In many ways the parson made himself popular and a power for good. Somehow or other they had learned that his name was Josh, but even this information was rarely made use of, and he was simply "the parson."

Four Hole city was slowly but surely undergoing a change.

It was becoming civilized.

The first step was taken. The parson had led them.

One afternoon a year or so after the parson appeared first in Four Hole city, eighteen or twenty men, covered with dust and riding jaded horses, rode into town with a prisoner. "Mistake! Mistake! Mistake!" said the citizens.

No, it wasn's a mistake. That was Red

"Mistake! Mistake!" said the citizens.

No, it wasn't a mistake. That was Red Murphy, murderer and horse thief.

"Proof!" demanded the citizens, Plenty of proof. The horse he was tied to was one he had stolen.

The citizens were obliged to believe it. The parson said nothing in answer to questions, and seemed as indifferent of danger as the horse he was riding.

His legs were unstrapped and he was taken from the horse. The rose was put around his

His legs were anstrapped and he was taken from the horse. The rope was put around his neck, and thrown over a limb.

"Wanter pray." he was asked.

He looked doubtful for a moment.

"Unbind my bands," said he. "There're enough of you —— to eat me. Let me pray with my hands loose."

In consideration of the good he had done the request was granted, though there was some objection. His own unconcern was another consideration in granting the request. He seemed resigned to his fats, they noticed. It couldn't do any harm.

The parson raised his hands, his face turned appeard.

"I have done some good," he said slowly, wan some bad. I have stole to he lest 'un from a po' man. I have tilled some men, but I depe it far, all I want, O Lord, is a squar' deal in this. I this lick cay two in this crewd—eny three.

The parson stooped suddenly, a knife in his bands.

In accider instant the rope around his knees.

fairly in the saddle and started before a shot was fired.

The parson was off—pursuit was out of the question. They fired recklessly, and he es-

question. They fired reckiessly, caped nnhurt.

They watched him then until he and his horse were a speck on the horizon.

"Red Murphy's luck," growled one of the men, as he tarned to his horse.

"Good fer our parson," grinned Slyp'ry Sam. THE BIGGEST EARTHQUAKES. How They Swallowed Up Large Cities and

One of the most remarkable earthquakes of One of the most remarkable carthquakes of antiquity overthrew many cities of italy but did not interrupt the battle of Thrasmine, which was raging at the time. This was in the year 217 B. C. Byron sings of the event in "Childe Harold." And such the storm of battle on this day. And such the frenzy whose convulsion blinds To all save carnage, that beneath the fray An carthquake solied unheedingly away! None felt stern nature rocking at his feet and yawning joth a grave for those who lay Upon their buckless for a winding abest; Such is the absorbing hate when warring nations meet.

Upon their Different for a winding abset;
Such is the absorbing hate when warring nations meet.

In 365 A, D., the greater part of the Roman world was convolued by an earthquake, which was followed by tidal waves. For a long time afterward the city of Alexandria annually commemorated the fatal day when 50,000 citizens lost their lives in an inundation. Two centuries later the Roman empire again was shaken, and credulity is staggered by the statement that 250,000 lives were lost.

One shrinks from enumerating many of the great earthquakes of history, for to attempt the task is to sup full of horrors. In the early history of America the disappearance of whole cities was not unustal. In 1855 60,900 persons were killed in Naples. In 1759 there, were destructive shocks in Syrla, and at Balbee 20,000 persons were killed in Naples. In 1760 there were destructive shocks in Syrla, and at Balbee 20,000 persons were killed was swallowed up. In Sicily and Catabries, from 1783 to 1786, the victims reached a total of 80,000. China's capital was destroyed in 1833, and multitudes were killed in a series of shocks that were distributed through ten years. And so on until the statistics become sickening.

Ing.

The great Lisbon earthquake of 1755 will be rememered as the one in which the good Dr. Johnson refused to believe, although he pinned his faith to the story of the Cock lane ghost. This shock extended over a surface of the globe four times greater than that of Europe, destroying the cities of Fez and Mesquinez in Morocco, with 15,000 persons; and affecting the coasts of Greenland, the false of Madiera, and the West Indies, nearly 4,000 miles away. In Lisbon it was All Saints' Day, the hour of high mass, and the churches were crowded. There were mass, and the churches were crowded. There were three shocks, and then the city was in ruins. The earthquake was followed by the horrors of a con-flagration.

agration. In the Caracas earthquake in 1812 the people were praying, like those of Lisbon, when desolation came upon them. It was Thursday of Holy Week and great numbers were in the churches. At least 4,000 people perished in the downfall of the sacred edifices. One cathedral only held out.

TALMAGE TURNS THE FIRST SOD. Ground Broken on "The Hill" in Brooklyn For a Bigger and Handsomer Tabernacle.

From the New York Herald.

A thousand men and women from his big congregation faced the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he began the ceremonles attending the breaking of ground for a bigger and finer tabernacie than the edifice burned

bigger and finer tabernacie than the educe bulled down two weeks ago.

The spot selected was in the midst of the velvety lawn which surrounds the old Marshall homestead, and which is part of the plot 200 by 118 feet at the northeast corner of Clinton and Greene avenues. Its fine old trees and beautiful flower beds will soon be things of the past.

northeast corner of Clinton and Greene avenues. Its fine old trees and beautiful flower beds will soon be things of the past.

"As we break the ground today for a new church let mig stage what this chusch will stand for. Evanfellism, liberty of conscience, Christian patriotism, chairty, righteoutisties toward God and honesty toward man. May it be a great place for the dure of heartaches! May its windows look into the next world as well as this! May all the children bebriegd here become the sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty! May all the martall oaths taken at these altars be kept until death does them part! May there be a reviral of pure religion here which shall roll on without interruption until Christ descended through the wide opening heavens! May the Lord God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, and John westey and Hugh Latimer and Bishop McIlvain take possession of this ground and all that shall be built upon it!

"We have but one regret in breaking ground on this spot, and that is that this grand and beautiful tree on my left must be out down to make room. What America greatly needs today is not more trees cut down, but more trees planted. He who need-lessly slays a tree is an assassin. But perhaps we may atone for the deed by putting here what Isaish calls 'the trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord."

Lord."

TURNING THE FIRST SOD.

"And now I proceed to the ceremony of breaking ground for a new house of God."

Here a spade was handed to Dr. Talmage, who, with a turn of the spade, removed a portion of the sod, saying as he did so:

"In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost! The work is begun. Now let the building rige! Blessed be the Lord God of Isfael from everlasting to everlasting, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen and amen!"

whole earth be filled with an grown whole earth be filled with an grown. The spade which Dr. Talmage used was a very elaborate affair, having been glided from top to bottom and having two blue plush cushions at tached to the stem and the handle with silk ribbons. It is to be carefully preserved.

Arrival of the Papal Delegate. NEW YORK, November 3.-Archbishop Sa NEW YORK, November 3.—Archbishop Satolli, papal delegate to the Catholic centennial in Baltimore next week, arrived here today on the French steamer La Champagne. He was secompanied by Father Howell, an Englishman, and Rev. Dr. Hebreon, professor of Egyptology and oriental science in the new university at Washington. They were not at the pier by a number of representatives of Cardinal Gibbons, who reached this city yesterday from Baltimore. There also arrived on the same steamer Monsignor Gadd, of Manchester, England, representing Bishop Sanford, of that place.

Letters from Stanley.

London, November 3.—M. Mackennon, organizer of the expedition to relieve Emin

from Zanzibar: from Zanzibar:

Letters have been received from Stanley, dated Victoria, August 29th. With him were Emin, Carati, Marco, a Greek merchant, Esman Effendi Hassan, a Tun'sian apothecary; Stars Nelson, Jepason Parke and Bongy. Eight hundred people accompany him toward Mpwapwa. All were well. Stanley reports Wadell in the hands of the Mahadista.

Against the Scalpers.

New York, December 5.— The very much agitated question of how to abolish the system of paying commissions on passenger business came up yesterday before the joint committee of trunk line presidents and the presidents of the Central Traffic association. Two weeks ago the presidents passed a resolution unanimously in favor of enforcing the rule against commissions. It has always been very stringent, but in many quarters it had failen into disuse. Yesterday the combined bodies decided once for all that it must stop after December 31.

There was an exceptionally large attendance, all the big roads being represented. Among the presidents present were the chairmay, Messrs. Roberts' of the Pennsylvania; King, of Erie; Mayer, of the Baltimore and Ohio; Ingalls, of the Rig Four; Fish, of the Illinois Central; Calvin 8. Brice, of Lake Erie and Western; Wilber, of the Lehigh Valley; Norton, of the Louisville and Mashville: Ledyard, of the Michigan Central; Depew, of the New York Central; Fowler of the Ontario and Western, and Clark, of the New Haven. Albert Fink, late Trunk Line commissioner, who returned a few days ago from Europe, was resent for a short time.

The abolition of the use of private stock cars was another important matter brought up. The sentiment was against their use, but the western representatives objected to any stringent measures being taken yet. They said that they had many stock car coutracts which would not expire for some time, and that so long as these lasted they could not refuse that class of business from other customers, as it would be discrimination. They appeared to be willing to abide by the understanding that no more of such contracts should be made for any length of time. Further consideration of the matter was postponed until the Western men can look up their coutracts and see what they can do. They also declared that the doing away with the cars must be general, and that if rival lines accepted them they could not refuse them. Against the Scalpers. NEW YORK, December 5 .- The very much

Another new town on the Tennessee river in Alabama, and another new railroad to match. The town is to be built by the Bridgeport Land and Improvement company, and its name is Bridgeport. Eighty thousand acres of fine mn:rai depost is in the hands of the company. The town is on the river, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and the proposed Memphis and Charleston extension and the Birmingham railroad.

The Western and Atlantic train hands, from

AN OLD INSCRIPTION.

WASHINGTON, Ga., November 12.-[Special.] In the southwestern part of Wilkes county there is a curious old inscription cut by an ear-ly settler into one of those rocks of granite or gneiss, which show their surfaces here and there on hillsides, through the rolling country of middle Georgia. It is in a field now belong-ing to Mr. Thomas E. Fortson, and very near a bold spring which has been used since the first white occupation of the county. With-out a gude it would be hard to find now, for it first white occupation of the county. Without a gude it would be hard to find now, for it is hidden by the tall, yellow grass which is waiving in the November sunshine, and by the weeds, which spring up on uncultivated slopes. When these are torn away there is still a coating of dirt which must be scraped off before anything can be seen; but as this is removed letters and geometrical figures begin to show themselves, and at length an inscription is clearly revealed, which was so deeply cut that the winters mow and ice, and the summers warm rains beating upon it for nearly a century have not been sufficient to make it even indistinct. There is a square cutlined accurately upon the rock, and joined to that, a smaller parallelogram, while above both are cut in bold letters the words "John Nelson," and then a line lower, "Land Granted in 1775." On the other side of the square, the date "1792" is recorded. This evidently marks the year in which the inscription was cut. In the present year, 1889, it is ninety-seven years ago. When, in 1882, we celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus, it will be just a hundred years.

SINCE JOHN NELSON CUT THE WORDS.

Rev. F. T. Simpson, school commissioners of Wilkes county, is the great nephew of John Nelson. Mr. Simpson says that his uncle was a surveyor, who came to Wilkes soon after the treaty of 1773, by which the Indians ceded Wilkes county to Sir James Wright the last colonial governor of Georgia. The square and oblong figure are a plot of his land, granted as the inscription records, in 1775. That John Nelson was a man of some intelligence is indicated by the well-cut letters and figures. This record must be the oldest made on stone in all all the region of Georgia lying northwest of Augusta.

There are some other interesting facts convented with John Nelson. He was a Mary-

Augusta.

There are some other interesting facts connected with John Nelson. He was a Marylander, and when he came to Wilkes, left be-

lander, and when he came to Wilkes, left behind

A SISTER, KITTY NELSON
by name, who had been married a short time to a young man called Archibald Simpson. Kitty Nelson had two children, one a baby, when her husband, fired by the love of liberty, enlisted in the revolutionary army. She was in a part of the country liable at any time to be overrun by British troops, and her brother in Georgia, John Nelson, determined to go and see about his sister. When he reached Maryland he came to the conclusion that in such unquiet times his sister ought to be nearer to one of her protectors. So he advised her to return with him to Wilkes county, for she was in danger of being cut off with her two helpless little children from both husband and brother. In order to get to Georgia, through a country beset with hostile troops, and over a route part of which had then no tolerable roads for wheeled vehicles, it was necessary for her to

TRAVEL ON HORSEBACK.

Kitty was a well matured woman, but in common with most women of her day she was

TRAVEL ON HORSEBACK.

Kitty was a well matured woman, but in common with most women of her dayshe was a good horsewoman, so she rode all the way from Maryland to Wilkes county on horseback, bringing before her on the horse her youngest boy, then just beginning to walk, alone. As they came it was a ride of at least six hundred miles. How glad she must have been when she could at last drink water from her brother's spring in Wilkes county. I saw this spring and the inscribed rock pear it lately, on a lovely fall day. A luxuriant vine of climbing boneset (eupatorium scandens) threw great sprays of white blossoms on the rocks around. An attractive young girl who was along, Kitty Nelson's great granddaughter, gathered and pressed some of the white flowers.

Wilkes county did not prove a very quiet refuge, for it was invaded by enitish troops, refuge, for it was

INVADED BY ERITISH TROOPS,
and was much infested by Tories, who, when
the men were off fighting, persecuted the
women. Kitty Nelson bad a neighbor, a Mrs.
Philips, whose husband was one of Gen.
Elijah Clarke's soldiers, and tradition says
that one day when Mrs. Philips had washed
some clothes and hung them out to dry, a
Tory came along and seized one of the garments. This was a serious theft in the days
when women spun and wove so much of the
apparel of both sexes, and so Mrs. Philips
rushed after the Tory to recover her property.
Both had their hands on it and both pulled,
but the man was getting the better of her when
Mrs. Philips, conscious of failure, suddenly let
go the garment, and standing still, pointed a
scornful forefinger at the Tory as she
exclaimed, were you born of a woman, sir?"
The man was

The man was for he gave up Mrs. Phillips's clothes.

When the men returned after the war the women told of their sufferings, and the hatred women told of their sufferings, and the hatred which Tories inspired is filustrated in the following story: Anjold Baptist church, Philips's church, in Wilkes-county, takes its name from this revolutionary soldier Philips, retaining that name even after removal from its early site near Philips's mills. When first built they used it for worship before putting in the flooring, the congregation sitting on the logs on which the floor was afterwards nailed. One Sunday they were gathered for preaching. which the floor was afterwards nalled. One Sunday they were gathered for preaching, when Mr. Philips, who was seated, attired in what was called a "smock frock," spied a Tory in the house. He sprang up and walking on the logs, reached the Tory, seized him by the collar, and marching him to the door, gave him, it is said, a parting kick. "Not exactly Christian," the reader will say, but very natural. Nature will some times outdo grace. When the was over

gave him, it is said, a parting kick. "Not exactly Ohristian," the reader will say, but very natural. Nature will some times outdo grace.

WHEN THE WAR WAS OVER
Archibald Simpson, the husband of our revolutionary heroine, joined his wife and children in Wilkes county, where he bought land on Little river and prospered exceedingly. Their descendants were thrifty people wherever heard from. A grandson of Kitty Nelson, who died a few years ago, was probably, at the time, the richest man in Wilkes county, owning desirable houses in both Atlanta and Augusta. The little boy, William Simpson, whom his mother held before her on the horse in the long journey across five states, grew up to take out the first patent granted to a citizen of Wilkes county. This was in 1818. I have seen the yellow document, now in possession of Rev. F. T. Simpson. A drawing and description show the invention to be a piece of machinery for the transmission of power. The letter has attached to fit the autograph of one of the presidents, John Quincy Adams, who franked the letter as head of the state department, the office he then held. The signature corresponds exactly to the fac simile affixed to engraved pictures of the younger Adams. The old, yellow envelope would also show to young folks what, before envelopes came into use, was taught with great care to us elders when we were "getting our educations," viz.: the form in which etiquette rigidly required a letter to to be folded.

Rev. F. T. Simpson has

A PAMILY RELIC

which would excite envy among the hunters for antique furniture. This is an old conner clock of English manufacture, which has been in his family more than a hundred years. The works are of brass, and it still keeps excellent time. I may save trouble, perhape, by saying that the clock cond not be bought. Among the descendants of Kitty Nelson there are, besides Rev. F. T. Simpson, above mentioned, who is a Presbyterian minister, Dr. Win. S. Armstrong, a well-known physician is her great-grandson.

ELIZA A. Bowen.

The stockhold

The stockholders of the Bichmond and Danville system will meet in Richmond on December 
10, for the annual election.

A great deal of interest is felt in railroad circles 
as to the result of the election. The present head 
of the system is Mr. George S. Scott, of New York. 
He completes his second term today, and has 
stated that he will not offer again for the place, begause of other business interests. If he adheres 
finally to this decision, it is probable that Mr. John 
H. Hall will be elected to that position. Mr. Hall 
is now a director. Amongst others mentioned for 
the place are Mr. Joseph Bryan, president of the 
Rehmond and Danville, and Mr. E. B. Thomas, a 
vice-resident of the Eric, and ex-general manager 
sinhe Richmond and Danville, Mr. Scott has made 
an efficient and popular chief executive, and if he 
will consent to energy the race again his election.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

Gloomy Words from One Who Has Studied It and Knows.

A weird and terrible contribution to the literature of the drink question is contained in the last Contemporary Review (British.) It is written by James Runciman, who tells us that those who know him might point to him, and, as he passes, say: "There is a man who has been in hell," for it would be literally true.

Runciman has no words severe enough to the conject which liquides the

characterize the society which lionizes the manufacturer of alcohol, knights of the great rewers, constitutes the maker of whisky pillar of church and state, and spurns with his foot the drunkard off whom he has made his gains. Neither has Runciman a particle of faith in prohibitory laws. He says:

faith in prohibitory laws. He says:

I do not believe that you will ever stop one man from drinking by means of legislation. You may level every tavern over twenty square miles, but you will not thereby prevent a fellow who has the bite of a drink from boozing himself mad whenever he likes. As for stopping a woman by such merely mechanical means as the closing of public houses, the ides is ridiculous to anybody who knows the foxyouning, the fixed determination of a femals soaker.

is ridiculous to anybody who knows the foxy cunning, the fixed determination of a femals soaker.

One might close every drink selling place in Britain, and yet those folks that had a mind would get drink when they wanted it. You may ply bolts and bars; you may stop the working of beer engines and taps; but all will be futile, for I repeat that only by asserting power over hearts, souls, imaginations, can you make any sort of definite resistance to the awe striking plague that envenoms the world. Looking at brutal life, catching the rotting soul in the very fact, have made me feel the most careless contempt for statute mongers, because I know now that you must conquer the evil of eyils by a straight appeal to one individual after another, and not by any screed of throttling jargon. One Father Matthew would be worth ten parliaments were all reeling of curative measures with unexampled velocity.

In a "fit of savage despair," Runciman chose to plunge into oblivian for a time, thinking he could emerge at will. He could not, and was only saved as by fire.

d was only saved as by fire.

As factors in the ruin of boys, he puts among the first the low concert halls, that ply youths at once with fierce drinks and indecent jokes and songs, till they stagger out, to fall into the and songs, and they stagged out the clutches of some creature, "half girl, half ti-ger cat, who will bring them up in good time." Of the concert halls Runciman says: "I think I should shoot a boy of mine if I saw him enjoying such foul entertainment."

The only remedy is to arouse the emotions,

Catch the children before they have become fatally tainted and take them out of the possi-bility of such a life. Let the old soakers die off, doing our best to see that the young do not follow in their footsteps. The writer ends his appeal thus:
Out of the depths I have called for aid and received it, and now I ask aid for others, and I shall not be denied.

BERRY WALL IS A POOR MAN.

Recommending Wine to His Friends for a Consideration—His Worldly Possessions. Consideration—His Worldly Possessions.

New York, November 30.—The examination of Evander Berry Wall in supplementary proceedings before Referee Myers to ascertain whether he has sufficient funds to pay an old tailor's bill of \$286 demonstrated that he is a poor man. The session lasted several hours, a few funny incidents occurred, and then an adjournment of two weeks was taken. In the meantime Evander will be brought before the court upon a motion to punish him for contempt for refusing to answer certain questions put to him.

tempt for refusing to another put to him.

Mr. Wall testified that he received \$115 for advertising a certain brand of wine. The money was given to him for the purpose of purchasing the wine to treat his friends.

"What did you receive compensation for?" asked the counsel.

asked the counsel.
"For drinking the wine," he replied with a smile.
"Have you a watch?" inquired the counsel.

"I have."
"What kind of a watch is it?"
"A 'Waterbury,'" responded the witness, with sarcasm.
"Did you get it with a suit of clothes?"
"I didn't get it like you did," he s

"What jewelry do you own?"
"What jewelry do you own?"
"Nothing except what I have on—a \$2 ring,
a gold chain, and a scarf pin."
"How many canes do you own?"
"Two, and I have a right to as many canes
as I want."

"Have you worn any other jewelry within the last six months?"
"I may have worn a match safe belonging to my mother. I have no jewelry valued at more than \$20."
"Does that include the Waterbury?"
"Yes, sir."

A WEATHER PROPHET'S FORECAST. Full-Grown Winter Storms Predicted For

Full-Grown Wister Storms Predicted For the Middle of December.

St. Louis, November 30.—Rev. Irl R. Hicks makes the following meteorological forecast for December in she Word and Works:

"The Venus disturbance is central on December ith and will intensify the storms of the first December period, which, under normal conditions, would be from about the 2d to the 7th. The presence of extra disturbing causes, however, call for a continuance of purturbed weather over the reactions days, the 8th and 9th. Extremes of temperature in rapid, phenomenal succession, is a marked characteristic of the Venus disturbance—hence the storm periods during its dominance are almost sure to begin abnormally warm and enlimitate in sudden and extreme cold.

"The second storm period for December begins about the 12th, and runs to the 17th. Count on some full grown winter storms about the 12th to 16th. There will be rain and much snow, followed promptly by extremely dold days. The reactionary movements about the 19th and 20th will most likely be merged into the general solstitial disturbances with a decided tendency to a higher temperature about those days.

"A Vulcan disturbance is central on Christmas day. A higher temperature than the days immediately preceding is apt to be on its way from the west to the east, attended by storms of rain and snow. Many parts of the country will be covered with anow, and nave cold, frosty weather during the holidays. There is a Mercurial disturbance on the last day of December, which is also a day of reactionary storm tendencies. Mercury is famous for her sleet storms at this time of year. The prospects are good that nature will put up her winter featoons in exchanging December for January, and that we shall sillp from the one into the other on a sea of ice."

SLEPT WITH A SKELETON. The Strange Torture to Which a Husband

The Strange Torture to Which a Huaband Subjected His Wife.

Cincinnati, Novamber 30.—A very interesting petition for a divorce was filed by a woman in the courts here. The principal plea for the separation is that her husband compelled her to sleep with a skeleton. The plaintiff is Mrs. Katie O. Arndt. She is the daughter of the late John Decker, a prominent republican politician, who died at Chicago during the national republican convention.

While her father was superintendent of the city infirmary Miss Decker met Daniel C. Arndt. In the institution Arndt officiated as a nurse. He was a dudish sort of a young man, and for some mysterious reason inspired love in the breast of pretty Katie Decker, 16 years of age. They became engaged, but Mr. Decker objected to the marriage. Not to be balked, the lovers eloped to the city, and the groom procured a license by swearing that Miss Decker was of age. Shortly after the marriage Arndt began to drink, and on several occasions threatened to kill his wife with a razor and a revolver. He braced up for a time and secured a position in a leading medical coilege. He began to drink again, and a novel idea struck him to torture his wife. He took one of the skeletons in the college and carried it home. He placed it in his wife's bed and compelled ber to sleep with it overy night for a month, almost frightening her to death. This is her main plea for divorce.

The Southern Pacific system has spread and spread until the figures are assounding. A Texas paper gives this summing up of the mileage in Texas connections alone:

105 Morgan's Louisian and Texas 24 Galveston, Harriburg and San Antonio 950 Texas and New Orleans 104 Sabine and East Texas 104 Louisians Western extension 104 Louisians Western extension 104

Louisiana Western extensioned York, Texas and Mexignif, Western Texas and Pa

A MESSAGE OF THE STREAM

Will N. Harben, in the Youth's Companion. This is another Georgia story by the Georgia riter for some time well-known to the readers writer for some time well-known to the readers
of The 'Constitution, and now generally
introduced to the reading public of the country
through Cassell and Company's flattering prospectus of his coming book.

The scene is Raccoon Hollow, a cliff-bound
and almost sunless retreat in the Country

and almost sunless retreat in the Cohutta mountains, and the story is that of a moon-shiner, who lived there with his wife and son Jeff, in a cabin built over the mouth of a cave in which the still was hid.

After the opening description of the man and his surroundings, the story runs thus:

The inmates of the cabin had lived in this The inmates of the cabin had lived in this manner for years, when one day the routine took on a new phase. The head of the family, wild-eyed and breathing quickly, hastily mounted his mule, and urged him down the road toward the nearest settlement. He was going for a doctor, his wife was dying.

In a corner of the cabin lay the sick woman. The boy, a lank, bare-footed youth of sixteen, stood at the bedside trying to catch her faint, muttering words.

"Is that you, Jeff?" she asked. "It's powerful dark in here. T'other cabin had a winder, an' the door wuz bigger'n this 'n'. Is it nigh break o'day, Jeff? I cayn't see the sky from wher' I am. It's as cold as the cave. Seems like it orter be daylight by this time; it seems hours sence the rooster drowed."

"Me, its day already!" the boy said, chokingly. "It's nigh bout dinner-time You've been asleep. Pap's gone atter the doctor."

"Jeff?"

"Yes, ma."

been saleep. Pap's gone after the doctor."

"Jeff?"

"Yes, ma."

"Jeff, ef this yer dark aint night, I'm night death's door, sartin. I've been afeard fur the last day or so that I'd never rise, an' now I'm shore uv it, I cayn't see, nur hardly hear my own voice, it sounds jest like I wuz kivered with roarin' water."

"Pap'll be back terrectly, an' 'll fetch Doc' Young. He'll fix ye up, ma. I've used up the vial o' medicine he sent," the boy said, trying to make his haiting words sound hopeful.

"No. Jeff, I'm a-sinkin'. The' aint no use

the vial o' medicine he sent," the boy said, trying to make his halting words sound hopeful.

"No, Jeff, I'm a-sinkin'. The' aint no use tryin' ter git round it. I hain't got long,"—she began to cough violently,—'I hain't got long; mebbe.not tell Dave gits back. Jeff, son, gi' me your hand," she said, groping in the air toward the sound of his voice. "O, Jeff, I cayn't go to—to my grave with all this on my mind. I cayn't stan' it to think that we are law-bfakefs, an' the still is under us right now. I kin hear the trickle o' the branch, an' the drap o' the liquor in the tub. I cayn't bear the thought o' you an' your pap a-bein' in sech a fix atter I'm done laid away."

"It's been on my mind a long time. We've been a-makin' o' truck that's makin' drunk-ards wharever it goes. Joe Banks, down at the cove, 'at killed hisse'f last spring in a drunken spasm, got his fust taste o' liquor frum our make. Mebbe the Lord's got it sot down agin us on high. Jeff, He didn't make the holes in the mountains fur the use we put this 'n' to.

"Promise me, Jeff, to parsuade your pap to give it up. I won't be alive when he coomes, but tell 'im what I said. I tried to keep 'im frum goin' at it long 'go, but he had his head set on makin' money, an' I couldn't turn 'im. "Jeff, your gran'ma an' pap never 'u'd dream we's a-livin' like this. They're Godfeafin's Christians, an' live up to the'r professions. The revenue officers is apt to come down on us at any time. Didn't your pap say the' wuz some in the valley a-lookin' about?"

"Jeff, we haint a man nur woman 'at knowe o' the cave 'sides us. Them 'at comes after Heidor 'lows it's made somer's up the mountain."

"Jeff, be sick woman continued, her fears not quieted, "Jeff, we haint seed a contented day sence we've been here. Your pap is gittin' gray-headed under it. He cayn't rest at night; the least crack uv a stick'll make 'im jump out'n bed to look out the door. I haint had a woman inside o' my house sence we moved here, an' when we go to meetin' the folks look mighty close at us, a

with some.
"Now promise me, Jeff—it's my last wish-

"Now promise me, Jeff—it's my last wish—
promise me you'll never tetch your han' to
makin' whisky agin—no odds what your pap
says—an' at you'll do your best to turn hlm.
That'll make me die easy, an' nothin' else
will."

"All right, ma," the hoy said, with anguish
in his tones, "I'll do it," and tears rolled down
his cheeks.

"What wuz that, Jeff?" asked the woman,
arcited!"

"What wus that, Jeff?" asked the woman, excitedly.

The boy had heard it, too, and moved breathlessly to the foot of the bed, so that he could look out of the open door down the path that approached the hut.

Two men were coming, with Winchester rifes along over their shoulders and revolvers in their belts.

"Halle" "field one of them at the door.

"Hello!" cried one of them as the door.
Casting a quick, anxious glance at his
mother's expectant face, Jeff went to the
threshold.
"Does Dave Martin live here?" one of them

"Yes, sir," replied the boy.
"Is he about the house?"
"No, sir, he's gone after the doctor. Mother is mighty low."
The hen turned aside and whispered together a moment, then entered the cabin.
"It looks mighty like a put-up job!" one of them mustered. "I've seed a lot o' this puttin' on. Ferhaps she ain't sick an' the man's hid some'rs about."
Ha went to the bed, looked into the dying woman's lare, abrhuk back in horror and clutched his companion by the arm. The cadaverous features were working in the threes of death.

"Leff!" she gasped, and the boy bent over her to catch her words, "Jeff, tell your paptemember your promise—I'm—"
The cabin roof was for the first time sheltering the dead.

The by sank on his parti-covored knees to the puncheon floor at the bedside, and covered his face with his hands. The two then atood as if unable to move, a strange mingling of regret and awe on their faces. Presently one of them wont to the sobbing boy, and touching him kindly on the shoulder, said: "Bud, forgive hs, wev'e done you wrong. We thought you might be moopahiners."

The boy raised a first dejected face, damp with his tears, and said: "It when't your fault. She wus dyin' anyway."

"We'll hurry down the mountain,' said the man, "and send up some women folks to 'tend to the body."

The officers hastened away. If their ears had been as alert as usual, they would have desected the sound of running water beneath the cabin; but the death-bed soone had thrown them entirely off their gaard.

Next day, the little log meeting honse at the foot of the mountain opened its door. Women, with close sunbonnets hiding their heads, and men and boys, without coats and shoeless, gathered from the mountain recesses and the valleys, and filled the seats. They sat silent and patient, waiting for the funeral party to arrive from Raccoon Hollow.

The little gray mule drew the wagon with the stained wood coffin on it. Dave Martin head the brille and walked at the side of the jolity vehicle. now and then putting out his hand to draw the coff

which weighed so heavily on the came to the cathe door carrie filled with corn. A man bless in appearance in appea orn in appear

brought to barter for drink to any satiate thirst.

"Howdy, Dave?" he ald dependent on the cabin floor. "Dave the truck ye hanker atter; if a any the said what I want far it—that in changin' words—that's me the in changin' words—that's me. Jaint said what I want fur it—the situation of a laint said what I want fur it—the situation in changin' words—thar's my fur it is in changin' words—thar's my fur it is in the changin' words—thar's my fur it is in the changin' words—thar's my fur it is in me a dime to buy Mollie a hit of the mighty much obleged; she he'ed to mighty obleged to mighty much obleged; she he'ed to mighty mighty much obleged; she he'ed to mighty much obleged; she he'ed to mighty much obleged; she he'ed to mighty mighty much obleged; she he'ed to mighty mig

"Jeff!" called the parent, but then we response,

"That's mighty quar o' the boy," Davie, the groundled, as he took the just to the best the corner of the cabin. "He thought a the corner of the cabin. "He thought a the corner of the cabin. "He thought a sack."

After the man had gone down the mean Jeff came back into the cabin.

"What on earth got into you Jeff" he questioned, regarding his son with a man glance of penetration; "ddn't ye han su ye to take Bill's jug?"

"I heard ye, pap."

"Ye heard me! an' turned you had went out?"

"Pap." the how was death.

"Pap," the boy was deathly pas at rembling in voice and limbs. "Pap was bed there in the doctor, ma and may be bed thar, just 'fore she drawed her lan lima in whisky ur makin' uv it. An' she me to parsuade you to give it up, too died mighty hard kaze it was on her and "Pap, the's a farm o' Mr. Henderson's havelley to rent this spring, an' it's a fine lody land. 'I'd ruther, a thousand time, seen an' hoe in the sup 'an to work down in and hoe, even if I didn't make half anne we had the law couldn't take fram us."

The hardened old man was moved by its son's recital; but he wavered between it fascination of his unlawful pursett and ruth his soul told him was right. He locked at he boy and said temptingly:

"Jeff, in that thar cave the' alta a least five hundred dollars' with o' liquar. We saved it up in the last two years. Farma aint a don' better'n that in these pars. It tell you what I'm willin' to do. Let um along tell we've turned the truck inte eat then quit an' buy a farm. You mother ur right: it aint no life to lead."

"No, pap!" said Jeff, farmly, "the cup the liquor in the cave branch as' be'us barrels, an' not resk it another might; I've al'ys thought so, an' now I have it, seene mother died."

The father's better feelings fied; his wriatlendy simmering, now fairly boiled one:

"You young whelp! Do, you recke I'm wall."

The father's better feelings fied; his wriatlendy simmering, now fairly boiled one:

"You young whelp! Do, you recke I'm already simmering, now fairly boiled one:

"You young whelp! Do, you recke I'm gwine to work as long as I have, an' his a me slop? You shall stay with me an' le'yn gwine to work as long as I have, an' his a me slop? You shall stay with me an' le'yn you, you wan to ma, an' I'll stok to fit."

Jeff left the cabin and went down the mea talu. At last be came to the place when cave branch guesses when and emptied itself into a basilib basin, deep and clear in the sunshine. He sat down by it in deep reflects. I have the hold have to leave hit father, He took a'm which will

with you," for who but Dave Match we have poured the whisty into the hast Tremulous with sudden happines, if you the mountain path with heart age, we entered the cabin.

His father was sitting over the in make with whisky-soaked barrel staves. He flushed as he looked askance at deropped his head again over the south flushed as he looked askance at the flushed as the looked askance at the flushed as the part of the room was a pile of the flushed as the part of the room was a pile of the flushed askance at the flushed askance at

Sending News by Arrows Alaf Searle sat in his office discusing interesting topics in his usual interesting topics in his usual interesting topics and Globe. A card was prepared the sort, his desk, on which appeared the nort, but kken, as the name of a Scandinarias and the Search state of Mr. Searle was asked what the won He replied: "It is a Norwegian years old at least. In those days coasts of Norway were ravaged by pi inhabitants had to resort to all seris of to warn those at a distance of the appro-these piratical craft. When one was the horizon a man went up to the se these piratical craft. When one was
the horizon a man went up to the
mountain, where he lighted a bear
This could be seen for a long distance,
known to be a warning. When it was
the distance another fire was lighted as
hill, until all over the country fire
from every hill-top and the people reput
defend themselves.

They also had a system of mean
man who first sighted the asil would,
arrow and send it to his neighbour
town to towe this arrow was send.

town to towe this arrow was were warned. These were re were warned. These were ways of telegraphing, but was so for in the course of twenty-four hours all knew of the approach of pirales. Of spreading the news was called Bais and the word is extensively used a single part of the country-

The Pigeon Walked Bees Abont the middle of November last renza Beers, of Stratford, Conn. sold abore of tumbler pigeons to F. M. Break Huntington, Conn. A week at the life removal two of the birds among the life of the birds and were sent between the life of the life and wing a such bird as a precaution sattempt to fly again to Stratford of December one of the pigeons among down the street to Beer's creadents walked the whole distance, nise mids.



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wenty-five years ago
uccess was considere
B. S. Drake, M. D., Be sneess was some a some a so ill from brone almost given up hope on family physician, of large experience, pless to give her any saying that he had do she to do, and we mu worst. As a last reso to try Ayer's Cherry Fully say, with the matter taking a few do breathe easier, and, wout of danger. We copered the saying that he saying the saying

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FEM

Cholera Int Pile Ointme These medicines are C. O. Tyner, Stoney, ranger, Sharp Brox., loldsmith & Co., M. mith & Hightower, L. Im. At wholessie by I stuet-ly n r p

he boy was deathly pale voice and limbs. "Pap, when r the doctor, ma axed ma, as it 'fore she drawed her last he mything more to de with the mything more to give it up, too, hard kaze it wus on her mind sa farm o' Mr. Henderson's his this spring, an' it's a fine bod tuther, a thousand times, he is sun 'an to work down in the if I didn't make half as mu shore o' safety, an' know w couldn't take.

Pectoral. Colds, Coughs, Croup, by the use of this wonderful remedy. It strengthens the vocal organs, allays irritation, and pre-vents the inroads of Consumption; in every stage of that dread disease,

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

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rears in the sale of proprietary medicines, I feel justified in recommending
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B. S. Drake, M. D., Bellot, Kans.

"My little sister, four years of age,

success was considered marvelous.

R. S. Drake, M. D., Beliot, Kans.

"My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from bronchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skilful man and a large experience, pronounced it useles to give her any more medicine; saring that he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly any, with the most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This has given me unbounded faith in the preparation, and I recommend it confidently to my customers."—C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind: For Colds and Coughs, take

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6 Prizes of 500	are	6,000
20 Prizes of 200	are	4,000
100 Prizes of 100	are	10,000
340 Prizes of 50	are	17,000
554 Prizes of 20	are	11,080
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7 \$60,000, prize		9,000
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\$20,000 prize		7,500
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### SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED WEDNESDAY,

Hon. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and Hons. M. H. Blandford and T. J. Sim-mons, Associate Justices, Presiding—Re-ported by Peeples and Stevens, Supreme Court Reporters.

ported by Peeples and Stevens, Supreme Court Reporters.

Jones v. Findlev. Motion to set aside judgment, from Hall. Distress warrants. Attorneys' fees. Principal and surety. Judgments. Replevy bond. Set-off. (Before Judge Weilborn.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. Attorneys' fees, though embraced in a promissory note given for rent, are not collectable by distress warrant, and the surety on a replevy bond growing out of a levy of the distress warrant is not liable for such fees. If they are included in a judgment entered up against him when the issue on the warrant was disposed of, the judgment may be purged of the same on motion, but the whole judgment will not be set aside because of such error as to a part, the judgment showing on its face how much of it was erroneour.

2. Where the result has been reached which was designed and intended by the surety in executing a replevy bond, the judgment thereon will not be set aside for irregularity in treating the bond as accepted, and returning the papers into court for trial of the issue.

3. Where the surety on a replevy bond signed the same, knowing that by reason of a previous claim in respect to which he was surety upon a forthcoming bond given by the claimant, the property would not be delivered to his principal in the replevy bond as a result of giving that bond, the non-delivery of the property will not render the replevy bond invalid. Nor is it material that a portion of the property had been found not subject on the trial of the claim when the replevy bond was given. In order to replevy any of the property levied upon under a distress warrant, a bond covering the whole condemnation money is necessary.

4. A distress warrant cannot be resisted by a set off which has no connection with the rent contract or the demised premises. But for the plaintiff to pay the set-off debt instead of withholding payment for the benefit of the surety to a release iron the judgment as to an amount equal to that so paid voluntarily by the creditor.

5. It is no wrong to the surety on a repl

itor.

5. It is no wrong to the surety on a replevy bond for the counsel of his principal to forbear urging a defence which is not available, or to admit the truth as to the genuineness of notes and the consideration for which they were

given.
Judgment affirmed, with direction.
M. L. Smith and Perry & Dean, for plaintiff w. F. Findley and J. B. Estes, contra.

Gainesville, Jefferson and Southern Railroad Co. v. Martin. Case, from Hall. Actions. Contracts. Accord. Before G. H. Prior, Esq., Judge pro hac vice.
Blandford, J.—Where an action is pending to recover damages against a railroad company for stopping up plaintiff's sewer pipe, and defendant agrees that if plaintiff will dismiss the same it will pay the costs and keep the pipe open, and the action is dismissed and costs paid, but defendant refuses to keep the pipe open, an action will lie at the instance of the plaintiff against the defendant for breach of this contract. of this contract.
Judgment affirmed.
S. C. Dunlap, for plaintiff in error.
W. F. Findley and J. B. Estes, contra.

W. F. Findley and J. B. Estes, contra.

White. v. Schofield et al., and vice versa. Ejectment and cross bill of exceptions, from Rabun. Ejectment. Amendment. Demurrer. Evidence. Deed. Notice. Nonsuit. Before Judge Wellborn.

Blandford, J.—I. An action of ejectment in the common law form can be amended by setting forth plainly, fully and distinctly the ground upon which the real plaintiff relies for recovery; so a general demurrer to such an amendment was properly overruled.

(a.) If there had been a special demurrer to the amendment as to the relief prayed in this case, the same should have been allowed.

2. Plaintiff relied upon a grant to Hines Holt; that Holt died, seized and possessed of the land leaving six heirs, one of whom married Hutchins, who by virtue of his marital rights became seized and possessed of an undivided sixth interest in the land, and who by deed conveyed said land to William Beale; that Beale, by his agent and attorney in fact, James Beale, conveyed the land by deed to Brisbane and White; and that White conveyed his interest to her. Further, that Hutchins as attorney in fact for the other heirs of Holt after the deed by Hutchins to William Beale, make a deed to Nichols by which he conveyed to him five sixths of the land; that Nichols bought with full knowledge of the rights of Brisbane and White, and, after his purchase, disclaimed title to the one sixth and admitted that Brisbane and White were the true owners thereof, etc., but notwithstanding pretended to sell all of the lot to the true owners thereof, etc., but notwith-standing pretended to sell all of the lot to the true owners thereof, etc., but notwithstanding pretended to sell all of the lot to
Moss and Childs, who bought with full notice
of the rights and title of petitioner, etc.
Hence, when plaintiff tendered in evidence a
quit claim deed from Hutchins to Wm. Beale
to the land, and a deed which purported to
have been made by James Beal as attorney in
fact for Wm. Beale, also a power of attorney
purporting to have been signed by Wm. Beale
authorizing James Beale to sell the land and
collect the money therefore; and plaintiff afterwards offered evidence tending to show that
James Beale, as agent of Wm. Beale, had
been in possession of some portion of the land, James Beale, as agent of Wm. Beale, had been in possession of some portion of the land, it was error to reject the last mentioned deed and the power of attorney, even if the evidence did not show seven years possession under the same. Under the facts of the case as stated in the amended declaration set forth substantially above, the deed was admissable, whether any possession had been shown in James or Wm. Beale or in Brisbane and White under the same.

Beale or in Brisbane and White under the same.

3. Letters written by Nichols to Brisbane and White, in which he offered to purchase their interest in the land and recognized that they had a claim to a portion of the land, were admissible in evidence as the case stood. Whether this testimony could have availed anything to plaintiff as against Moss and Childs, would depend upon whether plaintiff could have shown whether they at the time they purchased had knowledge of these admissions. If they were bona file purchasers from Nichols, without notice of the admission, this testimony would not have affected them; but the court rejected the testimony, and, having done so, testimony as to any knowledge which they had of these admissions would have been inadmissible.

4. If the decisions of the court below in

4. If the decisions of the coart below in ruling out the testimony above mentioned had been correct, it would not have been error to grant a nonsuit.

Judgment reversed.

Payne & Hull, for plaintiff in error.
Barrow, Erwin & Thomas, contra.

Swafford v. Berrong. Trover, from Rabun. Courts. Contempt. Municipal Corporations. Executions. Before Judge Hutchins. Simmons, J.—1. Under the law of this state, code §§206, paragraph 1, and 203, inferior courts not of record have the power to fine for contempt.

courts not of record have the power to line for contempt.

(a.) The charter of the town of Clayton constitutes the town council a court, and gives it "full power and authority to punish all offenders against the laws, rules and regulations of said town by fine and imprisonment, either or both." (Acts 1874, p. 154.) Being, therefore, a court having judicial powers, it had the power, under section 206, "to preserve and en force order in its immediate presence." And to do this, if it became necessary, it had a right to inflict a fine.

force order in its immediate presence." And to do this, if it became necessary, it had a right to inflict a fine.

(b) If the legislature should fail to enact a law limiting the power of the courts to punish for contempt, such failure to restrict the power would not destroy the power itself. But it seems that the law has in fact limited the power of courts of this kind, since in England, as well as in this country, a justice court is made the standard of an inferior court not of record. Hence, it seems that the court in question here is limited in its power to fine to the extent of the power conferred upon justices' courts. Code §457, par. 2.

(c) But the charter of Clayton itself limits this power, since it declares that no fine inflicted by the common council shall exceed \$20, and while this applies to fines for violation of the laws, rules and regulations of the town, its restrictive element also applies to fines for contempt.

2. The charter authorizing the issuance of execution and levy and sale thereunder for all assessments, fines, palms and penaltics, the town council had power to issue executions to

collect the fine for contempt and have it levied on the property of the offender and have it

Judgment reversed.
W. S. Paris and Barrow and Thomas for plaintiff in error.
J. N. Merritt and J. B. Jones, by brief, contra.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1889. Order of circuits, with the number of cases re-naining undisposed of:

Catarrh originates in scrofulous taint in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla eradicates every impurity from the blood, and thus promptly and permanently cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

John Hoff's Malt Expact
has wonderful tonic and nutraive properties that have hade it so popular Quite naturally, imitators have come into the market, against which the public should be warned. See that "Johann Hoff's benature is on the neck of the bottle. Eisner & Menderson Co., sole agents, 6 Barclay st., New York.

MACO, Ga., February, 1881.

Dear Sir—A few approactions of Sanodine cured my horse of stratche. Proud flesh had formed and the snell was obensive. I think it a good thing for any kind of sore. Yours truly,

otipe is a m
yerotin M'I'g Co.

Popu Lar, Pure,
Fine, Uniform,
Best Cheapest,
Juic Y, Ripe,
Tough Chew.
Favorlie Brand.
Has No Equal.
Easies T to Sell.
Gives gOod Profit.
Quee N of Tobacco.

ork Ledger contains is letters on "The hould read is

The New York Ledger contains the first of Mr. H. W. Grady's letters on "The South," Everybody in Georgia should read it. You can get it of John M. Miller. Opera House Bookstore.



UNFAILING SPECIFIC FOR LIVER DISEASE. It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS -AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR-Malaria, Bowel Complaints,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections. Jaundice,

Kidney Affections. Jaundice,
Mental Depression. Colle.
If you are a miscrable sufferer with Constipation,
Dyspepsia, Biliousness, or Kidney Affections, seek
relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It doe
not require continual dosing and costs but a trific
It will cure you.

—Large red Z on front of each wrapper.—
Sele Persisters. Price 160.

Sole Proprietors. Price, \$1.00.

See that you get the Genuine. Distinguished from frauds and imitations by our red Z Trade-Mark on front of Wranper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors.

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A RELIABLE REMEDY For Pain of All Kinds.

CURES Sheumatism, Neuralgia, Hoarseness Sore Throat and Croup. 42-HEALE Burns, Scalds, Cuts, etc. Most Economical Medicine in the World. Should be in every family LARGE BOTTLE FOR 25 CENTS. All Druggists. NELSON & CO., Boston oct30 we fri mon

### What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!

Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks. Experience of a Prominent Citizen. THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congeni-al climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites reg-ularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 199 pounds and over; the cough mean-time ceased. C. R. BENNETT

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tough and brittle glass are not so far apart as black and white; but they are far enough apart to make it worth while to distinguish between them.

We have not succeeded yet in making glass griddles or tea-kettles tough enough to put on the stove; but we have succeeded in making glass lampchimneys tough enough to bear a melting flame without

Macbeth & Co.; Pittsburgh; make the "pearl-top" chimneys.

WHY: YOUR LIVER

IVORY POLISH For the PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT. FLEMING BROS., - Pittsburgh, Pa.

### The Purest and the Best

This is an age of adulteration and cheap goods. Most every article has its counterpart in something cheaper. Groceries are adulterated in almost every conceivable form. Take sugar, for instance. It is very seldom you can get the pure, genuine stuff. It is that way with Tobacco and

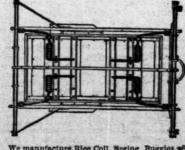
Cigars. Probably in no business is the adulteration carried to such an extent as it is in cigar making. It is right cleverly done, too. A fair looking and unobjectionable wrapper is filled with trash; merely the pickings and scraps around a tobacco factory. The filling is subjected to chemicals, and furnishes a right decent smoke for the time being. In fact, you can hardly tell whether you are smoking a strictly pure Havana cigar or one of a cheap and adulterated grade. The effect may be observed afterward. While a cheap cigar may be smoked with almost as much pleasure and scarcely feel the effect at the time, yet it will have a deleterious bearing on the human system. There is wherein the danger lies in smoking cheap oigars. It is an old saying, and one that is strictly true, that "it is the best to get the best." Good goods, pure goods, are never hurtful. Instead of having a hurtful character, they have more of a building up, invigorating effect. There is nothing so invigorating, so restful, so delicious, and that drives away care more effectively than a real first-class eigor.

It is our intention to call your attention to two brands that have the approval of connoisseurs all over the country. These brands have been weighed in the balance and found not wanting. To a thoughtful person it is almost useless to call their attention to these brands. They know them. They have used them. The brands of the cigars referred to, are:

### "The Rabbit Foot." "The Three Kings."

They are manufactured by the celebrated house of Lichtenstein Bros., of New York, and are sold to the trade by Harralson Bros. & Co., of this city. Lichtenstein Bros. are probably the best cigar manufacturers in America, and turn out only the very best class of goods. These cigars are retailed at 5 cents. They are regarded by many to be as good as the regular 10-cent cigar. They are sold to the southern and southwestern trade through the large wholesale house of Harmlson Bros. & Co. So popular have they become since being placed on the market that there is scarcely a town throughout the southeastern states that these eigars are not well and favorably known. If you have not had an opportunity to bny them, ask your dealer to order you a box. They furnish a mild, pleasant, restful smoke.

SHOWING THE RICE COIL SPRING Attached to Our Plane Box Buggy.



The T.T. HADDOCK CARRIAGE CO

STOVES, MANTELS, ETC.

and soft coal, coke and wood heating stoves can not be excelled. Prices very low. Just think, a good coal stove for \$2. Coal hods 25c.
Decorated coal Vases \$1.50. Brass and Bronze Fire Sets,

Fenders,

Mantels.

Andirons. Etc We make a specialty o plain and ornamental Ga Fixtures, Hard Wood

Grates, Etcs See our stock and

GET OUR PRICES

# Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, ETC,

### LUMBER OF ALL KINDS! W. S. BELL.

Office and Factory 25 Ivy Street.

Sash, Doors,
Blinds, Lumber,
Brackets and
Stair V Stair Work.

SASH AND DOOR COMPANY,

Also Doors and Window Frames, Brackets, Balusters, Veranda Posts Corner Blocks, Plinth Blocks, Moulding, Etc. New designs in Scrol and Turned Work. Estimates and price lists furnished on application Sales room, 41 and 43 Decatur Street. Factory, Foundry Street, Atlanta, Ga.



The shortest line from chattaneous and britains ham to New Orleans,
Direct connection is made for Texas, Mexico and California.
Only eleven hours from Chattaneoga to Cincinnati and Lousville with through trains and no hange. Direct connection made in Cincinnati for the Northwest North and East,

St. Louis, Chicago, Cleve-land, Buffalo, Niagara Falla, Canada New York and Boston. W. E. Roynolds, T.P. A., No. 15 Kimbali House, Atlanta, Ga. D. J. Mullaney, Division Passenger Agent, Chat-tanooga, Tenn. J. C. Gaul General Manager, D. G. Edwards, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati, O.

Administrator's Sale

The household furniture of the estate of Captain C.D. Horn will be sold Saturday, Dec. 7, at 10 a. m., at his late residence, corner Walton and Spring Sts. The house is very handsomely furnished, and all the furniture will be sold. J. C. Hendrix & Co., for J. W. English, Administrator.

### TEXAS LANDS.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN TEXAS LANDS will find it to Their interest to correspond with dect-ly THOMSON & DONNAN, Austin, Texas.

sep 29-d3m sun wed fri | Send Your Collars and Cuffs

# TROY STEAM LAUNDRY.

BEST WORK IN THE SOUTH Wagons will Call for and Deliver Packages

Beautifully finished 16 x 20 portrait and frame, only \$5.00, at J. J. Faber's, 28 1-2 Whitehall street.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY, Atlanta, Ga.





IN AND ABOUT ATLANTA.

THE ZOUAVES TO DRILL AT THE

Local News and Gossip of Interest About

ON THE CONSTITUTION'S LINE. Some Improvements Which Assistant Com-

missioner Waddell Desires

Colonel J. A. Waddell is anxions to secure the accomplishment of two pet schemes before his term as assistant commissioner of agriculture expires. First he wants to have the forestry laws amended, and then he desires to introduce the raising of grass on a more extensive scale into the

"The condition of the forests of Georgia," he said esterday, "and the rapid way they are being de-

Atlanta People.

### PHIL BELL TO HANG. THE MURDERER OF MR. J. L. EVAN TO BE EXECUTED.

A Man Who Walked Three Miles to Get Gun With Which to Do the Shooting and

Then Kills the Wrong Man. Gibson, Ga., December 4.- [Special.]—On the third of January next Phil Bell will be

On Friday afternoon, May 31st, the murder was committed at Matthews station, on the Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville railroad, in

Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville railroad, in Jefferson county. The murderer's name is Phil Bell, a colored man about thirty years of age, and the victim was Mr. J. L. Evans, a young white man about twenty-two years of age. On the morning of the murder Phil Bell was at the house of R. A. Rhodes and had a quarrel with Mr. Rhodes's cook. Mr. Rhodes heard the cursing and went to the house to see what was the matter. Mr. Rhodes ordered him

what was the matter. Mr. Bhodes ordered him

AWAY FROM THE HOUSE.

As he was leaving he said he was not afraid of any man, and that he would settle the matter later. Phil then walked a distance of three miles trying all the way to borrow a shot gun, saying he had a difficulty with a white man. When he reached Wayne Irby's house he found Wayne's wife alone in the house, he told her the same story, and she refused to let him have the gun. He took the gun anyhow, and bought powder and shot and loaded it and walked three miles back to the station. When in about three hundred yards of the station Mr. Rhodes saw him coming with the gun. Mr. Rhodes and Evans were standing together. Thinking he meant mischief Evans said he would

GO AND MERT BILL

and talk to him. He went towards him, but when he got in seven or eight feet of him Bill threw up his gun and fired, shooting the top of Evan's head off, the load entering just at the top of the forehead. Bill ran off up the railroad and was followed a short distance by Mr. Rhodes, but it seems that none of the rest present made any effort to catch him. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when Evans was shot. He died that night at nine. He never moved a muscle after he was shot, but lay

Evans was shot. He died that night at nine. He never moved a muscle afthr he was shot, but lay as if dead. Mr. Evans was an overseer on one of Mr. Rhodes's plantations, and was on his way to visit his father in McDuffie county when killed. He was a peaceable young man and bore a good character. He had never seen Phil Bell before that day, and simply went to talk to him and persuade him to behave himself, and

have himself, and

WAS SHOT DOWN
without the least cause or provocation.
Phil was working at a turpentine still near Matthews, and was considered a dangerous negro. He came from Bainbridge here; has all his front teeth filled with gold. About a week after the murder he made his way to Davisboro, on the Central railroad, and put up with an old murder he made his way to Davisboro, on the Central railroad, and put up with an old colored man near the swamp, still carrying the gun with him; made a confident of the old man, who told Mr. Gruber, the agent at that station, all he had said. Mr. Gruber got another man and went to the house. He jumped out and ran under the house, was captured and carried. to Macon for safe keeping, was tried at November term Jefferson superior court, found guilty of murder and sentenced to hang in private January 3d, 1890.

### THE ORIGIN OF "HOUGH." Lieutenant C. P. Terrett, of the Eighth In fantry, Explains It.

from the Madisonian.

Many of our readers must have often heard and wondered at the expression "Hough," which is so universally used as a toast by army and navy men, especially the former. Let two officers come together with well filled glasses, and, as they raise them and clink them, each ejaculates "Hough!"—no more. Not another word but "Hough," but that seems to convey to their minds as much as the most elaborate sentiment.

The Madisonian has often stood by and list-ened to this concise toast without understand-ing it, but recently, while conversing with Lieutenant C. P. Terrett, of the Eighth in-fantry, who is on recruiting service in Au-gusta, he kindly offered to write us out a com-plete account of the origin of this army shib-boleth.

boleth.

We give his letter below:
Augusta, Ga., November 12, 1889.—Editor Madisonian: Dear sir.—You asked me today to tell you the history of the army word "hough," so here it is. It is an army sentiment, well understood in the Florida war; but though uttered as a toast generally, throughout the army at the present time there are but few who know its origin.
Coacoochee, or Wild Cat, the distinguished Seminole chief, at the time of his surrender at Camp Cummins. Florida, observing that the officers used certain expressions, such as "here's luck," "the old grudge," etc., before drinking, asked "Gofar John." the negro interpreter, what they said. John was puzzled, but finally explained by saying, "It means how d'ye do?" whereupon the chief, with great dignity, lifted his cup and, elevating it above his head, exclaimed in a deep, gutterlaind trumpbant head, exclaimed in a deep, gutteral and triumphant voice, "Hough!" The word was at once adopted by the officers of the Eighth infantry and Second dragoons, and as a sentiment spread rapidly throughout the whole army. At least, this is the legend as it loday exists in my regiment—the Eighth United States infantry.

States infantry.

Many years ago, Capiain Arthur T. Lee was a captain in the Eighth Infantry, and was in Florida when this incident occurred, and in this letter I have quoted to you almost his exact language, as it appeared in a little book called "Army Ballada." I appeared in a little book called "Army Ballads." I have, therefore, no hesitancy in giving it to yon, and assuring you of its correctness and iruth.

On the above incident Captain Lee wrote a little poem entitled "Hough!" and it affords me great pleasure to be able to furnish you with a copy

### With best wishes, I am Very sincerely yours. Colville P. Terrett.

Congressional Politics in the Ninth.

Congressional Politics in the Ninth.

From the Augusta Evening News.

The "old ninth," has for a term or two had centered apon it the interest which belonged for a time to the "old seventh." It was Parson Felton who made it warm for the boys in the "old seventh," and "the old man eloquent" can create a stir whenever he chances to be of a mind to do so.

Two years ago, quite, it was Parson Pickett who made the welkin ring up and down the "old ninth," and they do say he bade fair at one time to make it very interesting to to that staunch old democrat, the "One-eyed Plough-boy, of Pigeon Roost," otherwise known as the Hon. Allen D. Candler. It was getting to be intensely interesting to the followers of Parson Pickett, for they considered that they were well out of 'the woods. They had begun to do as men who think they are out of the woods. Just then Colonel Candler whirled into the arena. "Whirled" is the only word that will convey a clear idea of the situation. From Dan to Beersheba he made it hot for the keen-eyed, eloquent parson. One would have to see and talk with the barson before he could take in all the meaning that lodges in the preceding sentence. Everybody expected, everybody felt in their bones, that Allen Candler would win, but it was a hard fight, a rough-and-tumble fight. Don't you forget the statement.

Hut Parson Pickett will be in to the end. He has

It is said that Colonei Candier has had enough of congress and will not appear in the field next year.

But Parson Pickett will be in to the end. He has already begun to shake hands. He wields a Damascus blade and he has been engaged for months whetting it to the keenest possible edge. "Who of the organized democracy will measure arms with the Parson?" This question is being asked on every hand. In answer to the inquiry some say it will be the Hon. W. T. Smith, of Gwinnett. If this be true, look out for business. Colonel Smith is from the people and of the people. He is a democrat, in short, to be emphatic about it, he is all wool and a yard wide. There is not a sturdier character in the whole commonwealth, not one. He has had large experience in deliberative bodies, and although he does not affect oratory, he can keep his feet when he gets the floor, and never fails to get there. Ell. He is an admirably equipped man—capable of great service to the people. There is no bombast about Bill Smith, of Gwinnett. He has in him all the elements required in a man who may be called to represent the "Old Ninth" in the national congress.

Winter Gowns and Materials.

Winter Gowns and Materials.

had been exceedingly great. She put the trap in the center of the room, just before retiring, and had it all properly set.

"Late in the night I heard a terrible dragging and scratching noise, accompanied by many squeais and a great amount of chattering. Thinking of the trap, I was satisfied that a number of mice had been captured.

"I lay quite still for a few minutes, but the dragging and squealing increased to such an extent that I resolved to investigate. I accordingly quietly arose, lit the lamp and tipted to the dining room door, and opening it a little ways, so the rays of the light would penetrate the room, looked in.

"I saw there a sight which amazed me. About a dozen small mice had been caught in the trap. This was surrounded by four or five big rats, who had dragged it into one corner, and were then holding a consultation. As I looked in, alarmed by the light, they hurried their preparations to a close. One of the biggest fellows soized the door of the trap between his teeth; another rat seized him by the tail, another and another quickly took hold; a sudden pull was given, and quicker than I can relate, the door fiew back, the mice scampered out, and before I could walk across the room, old rats, big rats, old mice and little mice had disappeared, leaving the trap in the corner, with the door shut and every vestige of the bait gone. That fact convinced me that rats, if no other animals, have reason."

The listening gentlemen said nothing, but they solemnly smiled, while the reporter went behind a convenient store corner and copiously wept.

And the reader will doubtless do the same, The descriptions of gowns for autumn and winter prepared in Paris indicate that silk is to predominate and less woolen material will be used or it will be mixed with silk for demittelettes. Velor it will be mixed with silk for demitoliettes. Velvet will be much worn, either plain or with handsome embroidery or applique. Plain silk will be used in preference to the broches so long in favor. When woolens are used cashmere de l'Inde and drap Amazone will be preferred. As to the making, the plain, straight style will continue in favor. Light colored embroidered redingotes will be worn over plain velvet skirts, polonaises, and primesse dresses with tabliers will also be in vogue. A pretty pattern in this style at the Maison Felix had the skirt green velvet and the redingote pale gray cloth, with handsome scroll embroidery in the Reanissance style, enhanced with a line of silver cloth, with handsome scroll embroidery in the Bennissance style, enhanced with a line of silver running through. Contrasting colors or two shades of the tint may be used in a costume. The most fashlomable shades will be dark gaeen, gray green, or vert de serpent, and light green, violer, with a reddish tint called dahlis, and pinkish mauve, called Ophelis or Hortensia (after the flower that we call hydrenges), which shades from light pink-to blutch life. wept.

And the reader will doubtless do the same, but the gentleman who told the story vouches for its truth, and we believe that the event really happened as he told it to us.

THE WOODS ARE FULL OF BEARS.

THE WOODS ARE FULL OF BEARS.

A Mother's Desperate Battle to Saye Her Baby's Life.

TURNWOOD, N. Y., November 30.—Never during a period of thirty years have there been so many bears roaming through the mountains and forests in this section as at present. The woods are full of bear hunters, and the report of the rifle is heard frequently at our very doors. Every day fresh reports reach us of bruin's audacity and aggressiveness and his consequent fate. No less than eight full-grown bears have been shot by woodsmen in this vicinity within the past two weeks. The hides of two, which weighed over 200 pounds apiece, are nailed up and drying on the clap-board siding of the village store. It is time, also, that the brutes were seeking their winter abodes, as never before have they been known to be abroad so late in the season.

THE BEAR DESIRED THE BABY.

abodes, as never before have they been known to be abroad so late in the season.

THE BEAR DESIRED THE BABY.

The most audacious attempt of a bear to commit depredations ever heard of in this section occurred last Tuesday over on the Beaver-kill. The wife of Marcus Lisson, a woodeman, living near Millbrock mountain, had a desperate fight with a big male bear, the bone of contention being Mrs. Lisson's babe, which lay in its cradle. Her husband was away from home in the woods hunting bears at the same time and had been gone two days, but his fortunate arrival upon the scene while the conflict was raging between his wife and the bear probably not only saved her life, but that of the babe and his little four-year-olds on Johnny as well.

At the time of brain's appearance Mrs. Lisson was hauging her wash on the line in the dooryard. The baby was quietly slumbering indoors in its cradle, and Johnny was playing about on the graspiot near his mother. Suddenly there was a great commotion in the house, and a terrific howl from a little house dog which had, been napping near the baby's cradle. Johnny ran to the door and added his cries to those from inside by yelling at the top of his lungs: "A b'ar momie; a big, big b'ar's arter baby."

Quick as thought Mrs. Lisson dropped her work, and, seizing a keen-edged ax from the woodpile, she rushed into the house, with rare presence of mind shouting, "Up the ladder, Johnny, quick, into the loft."

Johnny, quick, into the loft."

THE MOTHER'S BATTLE WITH BRUIN.

Johnny hastily scrambled up the ladder out of harm's way, and immediately there began a desperate battle between his mother and the bear. The ferocious and enraged brute, which, Mrs. Lisson saw, was bleeding from his right shoulder, where it had doubtless been shot by some hunter, rose on its hind legs and tried to hunder.

"The condition of the forests of Georgia," he said yesterday, "and the rapid way they are being destroyed, is a much more serious matter than has been realized. In the south of Georgia the trees are being destroyed for the turpentine in them. In the north the miners are cutting down trees as rapidly almost, and in the coal regions the same process of destruction is being carried on. In a short time our forests will be gone. Some action ought to be taken at once. What I want to see done is to have the legislature pass a law requiring the planting of a certain mimber of trees every year."

In speaking of the grasses, he said: "There is no part of the country where grass can be grown better than in deorgia, and if the farmers could only be made to see it, there is more money in it and less risk than in the oulture of cotton. Stock raising follows grass growing. naturally, and these two industries bring into the country more factories, and will do more good than any other kind of planting. When the farmers have stock, they must utilize the mit by establishing dairies and making butter and cheese, The tubs for the butter, the boxes for the cheese, and ail other implements used, would naturally cause the establishment of factories to make them, and ten of the small manufacties employing, say ten men apiece, will be more profitable than agreat cotton factory employing 200. If the cotton factory falls a great number of people are thrown out of work, but with the smaller places where one stops the other nine go on and the community in general feel no bad effects. They would not, however, fail. Clover can be raised with remarkable facility, and if any one will read Charles Wallace Howard's pamphlet on grass, and take it in connection with the modern experiments as conducted by Major Warren, of Augusta, it will be seen that the profit in grass growing is no idle dream. "If I could have the forestry laws changed and make the people see what they are losing by neglecting grass, I would go out of this office a happy man, fee

shoulder, where it had doubtiess been snot by some hunter, rose on its hind legs and tried to hug her.

The battle waged desperately for a few moments, the heroic woman wielding her ax with effect, as she inflicted at least a dozen wounds on the brute, but unfortunately none of them either fatal or disabling. During the melee the cradle was upset and the infant thrown on the floor almost under the bear's claws. Johnny, who had seen this from the loft, slid down the floor almost under the bear's claws. Johnny, who had seen this from the loft, slid down the ladder and, at the risk of his brave little life, he snatched the baby from the floor and carried it up into the loft.

THE HUSBAND JUST IN TIME.

Mrs. Lisson now felt her strength failing her, and she gave one long agonizing scream for help. She was answered almost immediately by the loud baying of hounds close by. At this moment bruin, with a blow from one of his great paws, knocked the ax from her hand and wounded her painfully, but not seriously, on her right arm with his sharp claws. Her strength failed her completely at this moment and she sank to the floor, but before the bear could seize her two huge, black hounds which she knew to be Jup and Nero, her husband's dogs, rushed in at the door and pulled the bear down. A moment later, while the dogs were battling with the bear, her husband rushed in and blew the bear's brains out with a shot from his Winchester.

As soon as she recovered from her fright she As soon as she recovered from her fright she

As soon as she recovered from her fright she related the particulars of the affray to her husband. He then told her that he had been chasing the same bear since the night before and that the dogs had run him from over near Graham mountain, where he had winged him with a shot in the shoulder, and that he could not have been more than a few hundred yards away when the bear made its appearance at the house. He had heard her scream and had followed the dogs on a dead run and had arrived just in time to save her life. When the bear was examined it was found that the brave

From the Charleston, S. C., World.

woman hat cut it in sixteen places with her ax during the battle. It weighed when dressed BLYDEN COMES BACK. He has a Word to Say About Taylor's Vig orous Card.

man I should reply to him; if he were a negro is should endeavor to convince him, but he is neither, and is not concerned in the work which I have un-

and is not concerned in the work which I have undertaken."

Upon being pressed to say something further, he took up arms for Liberia, and said Taylor knew nothing of the country or the people, he had been sent to Liberia by Mr. Cleveland through a mistake, which he understood Mr. Cleveland had always regretted. Taylor remained there four months, and authough he was kindly treated by the people, could not bring himself to make friends with them. He was in constant fear for his health, and since he came back he had written column after column against Liberia which authentic reports contradicted.

against Liberia which authentic reports contradicted.

Dr. Blyden said it was true that mulattoes could not live there; they broke out in ulcers on the body and contracted fover; but either the negro or the white man could live there.

Upon being pressed to say something in reply to the charges against him personally, he said that he had expected such attacks from such men, who would wish to block him in his efforts to improve the negro race; they were natural enemies to any such scheme as he proposed. He denied the charges against himself and characterized them as malicious. He said that his home was in Liberia, and that he had come from Liberia to the United States.

A RAT TALE, Told by a Conscienceless Reporter of a State

Contemporary.

There have been snake stories and rabbit stories and other kinds of stories in greatest

From the Greensboro Herald-Journal.

the reformation and education of juvenile criminals, nearly everybody agrees. The sending of the three boys, Julius Bone, Almer Clay and Ed McCuen to the penitentiary, a few days ago, has created considerable discussion of the subject.

"We ought to have a house of correction," said Detective Ed Cason yesterday, "for such boys as these, and for a lot of others like them, who are frequent figures in police circles. I will agree to pay \$25 a year for ten years for such an maituation, as an experiment. If a thousand others would give \$25 a year there would be \$250,000, or \$25,000 a year. I would be in favor of having it senarate and distinct from any state institution or influence, under the management of a board of directors selected by the stockholders. It could easily be made self-sustaining, and the good such an institution would do can hardly be understood, especially by people who do not come in conact with the lower classes, as much as the police and detectives.

"I have had this thing in my head for a long." The publication in the World yesterday of ex-Minister Taylor's attack on Dr. Edward W. Blyden created no small degree of excitement. A World reporter called on the Doctor, and laid the paper before him—which was superfluous, for he had read it—and asked what he had to say in reply. "I don't care to say anything at all." he reand detectives.
"I have had this thing in my head for a long time, and I believe if the proper people would take hold of it the required one thousand men, at \$20 a year, could be gotten in a short while. I am not a millionaire, of course, but if the ball ever starts roll ng in this direction you can count on me for one of the thousand." ply. "I don't care to say anything at all," he re-

### THEY ALL HAD VIEWS.

A DETECTIVE'S SUGGESTION.

Need of a House of Correction and a Plan by

That there should be a house of correction or something of that sort in Atlanta, or near, for the reformation and education of juvenile crimi-

They were in a Marietta street store waiting for the electric cars, and the conversation naturally turned to the object of their desire.

"You may say what you please about the electric nes," remarked a well known lawyer who lives in North Atlanta on the line of the new electric dummy, but I'll take em in mine every time, Why, for ten months back I've ridden on the Peach tree cars on an average of three times a day, but since the electric line has been completed I haven' been on a horse ear, "I'm a rapid 'rusit man, am, and the car that carries me quickest, that's the car I want. And I'm not alone in this, for I know lozens of others who pass right by here can and

do use the electric road entirely.' "Yes, and the other lines will eventually be compelled to adopt electricity or some other rapid transit power," continued the lawyer. "To my mind, the sooner they do it the better, for the people are about done with the bobtails, though there are few cities that can boast of a better street car. are few cates that can boast of a better street car service than Atlanta. In their way they are all right; and I bear that it won't be long till electricity is put on Peachtree. In fact negotiations are already pending for a change on that line. There is not a more change on that line. There is not a more valuable franchise in the city than the Peachtree line, as well as the others owned by the Union company, but the people along these lines want rapid transit, and they'il get it, too, if the electric saystem continues to branch out.

"Put me down for electricity?"

stories and other kinds of stories in greatest numbers, but we overheard a gentleman telling a rat story the other day which takes its stand right in front.

"My wife," said the gentleman, who was reciting the incident to a number of friends, "has been annoyed for some time by the depredations of mice. There seemed to be a per fect army of them, and butter and cheese and bread and crackers disappeared in greatest quantities before them. She determined to put a stop to these proceedings, and accordingly purchased a mouse-trap—a good sized one, capable of holding a number of the little varmints. This she baited and placed in the dining-room, where their thefts had been exceedingly great. She put the trap in the center of the room, just before retiring, and had it all properly set. "Electricity is all right," chimed in a gentle-Electricity is all right, chimed in a gentle-man, a real estate man, who has been traveling in the west considerably of late, "but the only rapid transit for a city is the cable system. If we had cable lines on Marletta, Poachtree, Decatur and Whitehall, that would be what I call the thing. whitehall, that would be what I call the thing. There's no telling when an accident will happen on an electric line, and when they do happen, in nine cases out of ten some one gets hurt. Let me tell you about one that occurred out in Kansas City. In some way the telephone wires came loose, and in ralling took several telegraph wires with them. Both sets fell across the street car cable and received the full benefit of its charge. The telephone and telegraph instruments were greatly dam aged by the shock and for several days the whole systems were knocked out, all by that little electric cable. Give me cable cars every time."

"The truth is," said a gentleman who has spent many years of his life riding behind the diminutive mules that draw the Capitol avenue cars, "all your new fangled rapid transit affairs are dangerous. I once saw four people killed on a cable

"all your new fangled rapid transit affairs are dangerous. I once saw four people killed on a cable car in Chicago. The thing got out of fix, and after running backward down a bill at the rate of about sixty miles an hour, jumped the track and crashed through a house. Four people were killed outright by it, besides several being injured. You can't have rapid transit in a big city unless you are willing to take the danger that goes along with it. Now then, mule cars are not particularly noted for their swiftness, but they getig there all the same. Their staying qualities are good, there is never any trouble catching them, that is, if they are not more than two squares sheadiof you, and—well, if they'd just get bigger mules I guess some of us would be content with the bobtail for awhile longer."

Tried to Hide His Crime.

Tried to Hide His Crime.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, December 5.—[Special.] It was developed today that Joe McKisson, who died in the workhouse last evening, had his skull badly fractured when he was struck by Henry Petway. The police thought he was drunk when they arrested him. The testimony before the coroner's jury showed that Petway placed his senseless victim in a dump cart and hauled him several blocks to the corner of Sprace and Crawford streets, where he dumped him on an ash hesp. McKisson recovered consciousness and wandered uptown, where he was taken in by the police.

### THE LAST REVEILLE.

"A man to be shot! A man to be shot at the stake today!" This was the word passed through the camp one bright morning in January, 1864. Ordinarily, the death of one man in times of war goes for little. What was the life of one poor soldier among the thousands in the camp? What was it to see the life of one passes was in blood while the troops had with Atlanta People.

To-night the Atlanta Zouaves will give a fancy drill at the Gate City Guard fair, Some pretty movements will be executed and the drill will doutiess attract a great many to the fair.

Besides the Zouave drill, a programme of music and recitation has been arranged, and all together the first specialty evening of the fair promises to be interesting and attractive. Every day next week some special programme will be given.

Lass night a good crowd was in attendance, and and the various raffles and contests were well patronized. At moon, from 12 to 2, dinner was served at the restaurant to a large number of business men, who took that means of assisting the fair. Dinner will be served again today, and throughout the fair. Everything in season is served, and better meals cannot be had any where.

Among the reluable articles to raffle, and chances on which were freely taken last night, are a buggy and herness, an upright plano, a full at of othins, a rife and shotgun, lamp, mantel, chamber set, bureau and washstand, plottures, easels, and fancy goods of all kinds.

At the domestic venture, there is a large collection of household goods, and this booth receives a large share of the patronage. The candy and cigar stands are also reaping a golden harvest for the fair pass away in blood while the troops had win-nessed the death of thousands amid the strife and carnage of war? But they fell and died and carnage of war? But they ferr and died in the din and smoke of battle, while cannon boomed and the rear of musketry and the yells of victorious comrades was heard on all sides. Not so with this poor unfortunate; he was to

Not so with this poor unfortunate; he was to meet death alone.

While Longstreet's corps was passing from Virginia to Georgia, to reinforce General Bragg, stringent orders had been issued, forbidding soldlers from leaving their commands under the heaviest penalties. Every man was needed for the bloody drama, soon to be enacted on the field of Chicamauga. It was a trying time to those who had not seen their homes and cherished ones there for years. Some passed so near they could see the faces of mothers and wives and the wavering of chubby little hrnds.

But the order was imperative, it must be obeyed.

But the order was imperative, it must be obeyed.

There was one poor soldier from the mountains of Georgia, with not intellect sufficient to realize the danger of disobedience. nor the enermity of the crime of desertion. Country to him was his own little domain among the cliffs and gorges of the mountains. His pariotism consisted in the maintenance of his suffering family at home. He knew nothing of the causes, nor cared less the results of the war.

suffering family at home. He knew nothing of the causes, nor cared less the results of the war.

On nearing his home, the thought perhaps of his family, was uppermost in his mind, he sought a favorable opportunity and left for his home in the mountains. He was speedily captured, tried by a court martial, found guilty, and condemned to be shot. An example must be made, the discipline of the army maintained. The day had come. Barkesdale's Mississippi band commenced the first reveille, the last for the condemned. How sad to hear the last lingering notes, as they died away, then again reverberating along the mountain side, now swelling, now receding, till all was still. Then Wofford's and Semms's Georgia bands took up the solemn requium, and as the last lay could be scarcely heard, Kershaw's and Jenkins's South Carolina took up the solemn dirge, the last reveille to the poor unfortunate.

At 10 o'clock the troop, in command of Colonel James D. Nance, of the Third South Carolina regiment, were formed in a hollow square, and waited the coming of the detail with the condemned. There was gloom and sadness all along the line. On every side was nothing but sympathy and prayers for the unfortunate comrade. All felt there was no hope; there could be no reprieve. Nothing but a pardon from the president could save him. He had no friend at court. He must die.

Soon he was brought inside the enclosure and marched slowly in front of the troops, proceeded by the Mississippi band playing the 'Dead March,'' and followed by a detail of thirty men, at reverse arms, who were drawn to be the unwilling executioners of the domed man.

The son of the condemned, a lad of thirteen

to be the unwilling executioners of the doomed man.

The son of the condemned, a lad of thirteen summers, walked by his side, to whom he was conversing in a low tone, perhaps giving his last advice and instructions, or sending his last farewell to his heart-broken wife, and sorrowing little children. He did not seem to be communing with his God. That he had attended to when hope fled. He walked with a firm step, no sign of fear or dread, upon his rugged brow, as he passed in his last review. His was not the step of a defiant savage chief, condemned to the stake, but of one who had made peace with God, had received pardon from the Great Captain on high. Rapidly was he nearing the brink of the mystic river, beyond whose dark and turbid waters none have ever seen and over which all must cross alone. Time with him, was soon to verge into eternity, ard roll on like a rushing stream, as it courses its way to the sea. The war with him is over. He had heard the last tattoo. See as he passes by, here really the meeta his feat, haw heavely he meeta his feat, here heavely he meeta his feat, haw heavely he meeta his feat, here heavely he meeta his feat h

on like a rushing stream, as it courses its way to the sea. The war with him is over. He had heard the last tattoo. See as he passes by, how nobly he meets his fate; how bravely he meets death. What an example was he not setting to those, who had even flipched in battle, to see him so boldly march to death.

On reaching the open space at the head of the columns, he was ordered to kneel in front of the stake, and his arms pluioned to it. He was then blindfolded, and the guards took their position, fifteen paces in front, and ordered to load. He asked the guards to aim at his heart. His little son stood a few feet to his right with as much composure and stoicism as his father. as much composure and stoicism as his father.

"Attention!" cried the officer in command.
"Ready," aim,"—at this command, "fire!"
shouted the doomed man, and the report of
thirty rifies rang out on the still air. A sudden tremor, his head falls forward upon his
breast, the unfortunate man is ready prepared
for the solder's grave.

for the solder's grave.

The little son who had so manfully stood the ordeal now, with a wild scream of anguish, rushes to the side of his dead father, as if to embrace bis lifeless form, stops, starts, bends over the bloody form, then, slowly raising his hands toward heaven, falls senseless to the

ground.

Silently, sadly the troops move away, with
the earnest conviction that the man met his
death justly, according to the rules of war, bus
no braver heart ever shed its blood in battle than that of the poor man at the stake

### THE BELLE OF DEADWOOD.

A Waif Who Has Grown to Womanhoo Wealthy and Beautiful. From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The belle of Deadwood is a young and dashing girl who turned her nineteenth year a few days ago. Her name is Margaret Sanford, and she is an orphan. Who her mother was no one seems to know. Her father entered a mining camp about 12 years ago, footsore, ragged and almost starved, having walked across the canalmost starved, having walked across the canyons from Nevada. The miners gave him food
and clothing, and began to constitute themselves little Margaret's body guard. One night
the old man was found dead before his door,
which the drifting snow had fastened so he
could not enter. The child was asleep inside
After the funeral she became a sort of wanderer, going and coming at will, and making
many valuable discoveries of ore. She learned
to use the rifle and revolver. A year ago she
struck an ore bed richer than the most in that
vicinity, and again led the miners to the spot.
This time they made a voluntary contract to
give her one-fourth of the yield. They kept
their word, and she is now a rich woman. She
is tall, slender and good looking, and wears
long golden hair streaming down her back.

GOING DOWN.

They are going down, they are going down,
Down in the darkness of pits of shame;
In seas of sorrow they drown—they drown—
Ruined life and ruincd name!
And the hearts of women are with fears,
And the eyes of women are set with tears,
And the hands of women are set with tears,
And the hands of women are set with tears,
And the hands of women are set with tears,
They are going down, they are only down
To shame and the grave!

They are going down from the God above,
His mercy trampled under their feet;
They are going down from a mother's love—
Away from the clasp of her arms so sweet.
In the track of the thorns that with cruel smart
They have planted deep in a mother's heart,
Out from the day and the love and the light—
They are going down, they are going down
Into the depths of night!

Out of the reach of the beckoning hands,
Out of the sound of prayers and sighs
That ri e to God from the lonely lands,
Whose dows are the waters from weepin
Eyes that weep for them, lips that pray—
Hearts that break for them day by day—
Break and bleed—for they love them so
They are going down, they are going dow
Into the vale of woo.

And the wine's red river is redder still with the crimson current of human lives, And the cup that is given is swift to kill, And widowed women and weeping wives and children fatherless, from the sod Lift their paie faces and cry to God:

Ory in the grief of their souls to Him!

"They are coing down, they are going down, where the star of Hope grows dim.

Christi of the cross and thoray crown,
Shephard kind of the wandering shea;
Shall these, thy children, go down, go d
And shall these still for their ransom w
Count the drops of our falling lears;
Bend thine car to our pleading prayers
All thy billows above ms aways;
"They are roling down, they are going do
Loves the Shephard not dis these."

Farmers and the Knights of Labor.
CINCINNATI, O., December 2, 1889.—Editors
Constitution: The Farmers' Alliance of the south
wants nothing to do with the Knights of Labor, and
wants no connection with them in any way. The
increase of the two bodies are directly opposed to
each other. The Farmers' Alliance can give to the
Knights of Labor great assistance in their strikes
and boycotts. On the other hand, the Knights of
Labor can give to the Farmers' Alliance no assistance of any kind. They can do the farmers much
narm, but no good.

They can in no way lighten the cost of cultivation. Nor can they increase the seiling price of the

They can in no way lighten the cost of cultiva-tion. Nor can they increase the seiling price of the farmer's produce in the markets of the world one penny. Then, of what good are they to the farmer? None whatever. But 'they can use the farmer to vote for 'labor' demagogues, and order the farmer to boycott this or that railroad, with which the farmer has no quarrel. The interests of the two bodies are opposed to each other. The desire of the "Knight" of Labor is to raise his own wages and so to add to the cost of everything the farmer has to "Knight" of Labor is to raise his own wages and so to add to the cost of everything the farmer has to buy. On the other hand nobody can raise the farmer's wages, or make his produce oring a penny more than the law of supply and demand indifactes. The "Knight" wants the penal statutes of the state to prevent him from doing useful work except during eight bours of each day. What statutes can abridge the necessary hours of labor for the farmer! It is beyond human power to increase the wages of the farmer, or to raise the value of a crop. No striking or boycotting or intimidation can raise the market price of corn or cotton. Therefore, no organization and no laws can increase the farmer's income. This being true, the only way remaining to help blim is to decrease his expenditure, or to give him more goods and more comfort for that expenditure. I believe farmers will admit that deduction. Ex-President Cleveland in his famous free trade message offered that one only possible help to our farmers. Perhaps it will take len years more to get it through our farmers' heads.

But the way for them to help themselves

one only possible help to our farmers. Perhaps it will take ien years more to get it through our farmers' heads.

But the way for them to help themselves is certainly not to affiliate themselves with the Knights of Labor, whose object is solely to raise the cost and price of everything that the farmer needs.

What has Mr. Powderly to offer the farmers for their alliance? A higher tariff? He certainly don't want a lower one. He has never in his life done one cent's worth of good for the mass of his own followers, and has drawn his salary for always pretending to be going to do something, a la McClellan. Why, there have been strikes enough in this country in the past ten years to raise the average wages of mechanics to fifty dollars a day, if there had been any virtue in strikes. Where would wages have been if there had been no Knights of Labor and no strikes? Why, just where they are now, no higher and no lower. The law of supply and demand regulates the prices of labor is an entirely unnecessary organization, and men like Powderly are entirely unnecessary and useles. Wages can be raised by forcing some out of a business into idleness, and so cornering the labor market for a few. But that is a fraud and a harm and does not increase the income of the laboring class.

The interests of the Farmers' Alliance and those

fraud and a harm and does not increase the fraud of the laboring class.

The interests of the Farmers' Alliance and those of the Knights of Labor are directly opposed to each other. The self-dubbed "Knight" can do nothing for the farmer, but he may use the farmer as a cais-paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire for his own good, or rather for his imaginary good, for all the "Knight's' schemes benefit himself nothing at all, for the law of supply saud demand settles everything for him, Powderly or no Powderly.

Andrew van Bibber.

The Bender Family.

The Bender Family.

Editors Constitution—Please print the history of the Bender family.

A. B. C.

The arrest at Niles, Mich., of Mrs. Almira Munro and her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Eliza Davis, who are suspected of being the last remnants of the notorious Kansas Benders, justifies a brief history of that family of thugs, which consisted of one old man, his wife, a son and a daughter, Kate. They kept a sort of waylide inn, with a saloon attachment, about ten miles west of a little village called Galesburg. in Kansas. Here travelers often put up for the night, and it was usually the case that they took lodgings for eternity. for eternity.

Sometimes several travelers arrived together at

the wayside inn. Then an equal number of mem-bers of the family, eager for blood and booty, con-cealed themselves behind the currain and, each selecting a victim, would await the given signal and opportune moment to brain the unsuspecting

and opportune moment to brain the unsuspecting guests.

Sometimes the stranger would change his seat. Then the family aroused themselves to become exceedingly locose and entertaining. The old man related stories of hair-breadth escapes, daring robberles and incidents of early life on the plains. Games were proposed, and all sorts of merriment were indulged in. Among the games would be one in which the traveler had to get down on his knees on a pillow and be blindfolded. The pillow was placed directly over the trap-door, and at the right time Kate would stop from the curtain and, dealing the victim a blow on the back of the skull with a large hammer, follow it up with a blow on the temple with a smaller one, which would finish the temple with a smaller one, which would finish the traveler. Then the trap door was pulled, and the victim fell a corpse into the cellar below.

An accident led to the discovery of one of these

The news spread like wild-fire, and what had been only suspicious before became now proof as plain as holy writ. The country was aroused, and a posse of citizens was at once organized and pro-ceeded to the abode of the Benders. The birds had got wind that their sins were on their way home to roost and had taken flight. Their stock and cattle were found, their horses tied to a wagon. They followed their trails, scouring the country, but whether they overtook them and meted out to them the grim justice that they deserved or whether they were unable to find them is one of the unsofted mysteries. The members of the posse had sworn to secreey and refused to talk, yet there have been various rumons that the family expand to been various rumors that the family escaped to Mexico or Texas or fied to Germany to live in afflu-

ence on their ill-gotten gains.

The grounds about the cabin were thoroughly The grounds about the cabin were thoroughly explored and revealed a horrible state of affairs. Many graves were found containing mouldering skeletons of murdered victims. Among the bodies found was that of a younger brother of Mr. Willis Willford, of Athens, Ga. He lived about forty-eight miles from the Benders, and started one day to invest in some lands in the southwestern part of the state. He had several hundred dollars with him and traveled in a two-horse wagon. On the second day he reached the cabin of the Benders, and was never seen afterward alive. Eighteen months afterward his body was recognized by the color of his hair and some buttons that he were as being one of the occupants of the Bender burial ground.

The most prominent of the disappearances was that of Dr. York, an eminent physician of Independence, who had a brother who was a state senator, and who himself was one of the best known men in the state. He lived in Independence in 1873, and one day was called to Fort Scott on business.

men in the state. He lived in Independence in 1873, and one day was called to Fort Scott on business.

He informed his wife of his intended trip and of his plaus to return on a certain day. Failing to return, his family notified the senator, who caused a vigorous search to be made. The dector was a man of well marked peculiarities. He was of medium height, wore a peculiar shaped hat, spectacles, and had a habit of conversing with any chance acquaintrance, and always winding up the conversation by asking for a chew of tobacco.

These scentricities of the doctor were so well known asto be the subject of general remark, and by them the course of the doctor was easily traced. He had visited Fort Scott, and had transacted his business and started homeward in ample time to reach independence on the day agreed upon with his wife. Colonel York, who conducted the search, found a man five miles northeast of Cherryville who accurately described the doctor, and directed him to the Benders, but they gave him no satisfaction. They had seen no such person as he described. Here all traces ended, and the colonel incurred to Independence and reported. Suspicions were aroused against the Benders, and it was not long before the discovery and denouement came. There were a number of graves found on the Bender lian.

A Miserable Street Car Service.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: The Whitehall street man who ricked in Sunday's CONSTITUTION about the miserable street car service that the people of that street have to put up with, evidently knew what he was talking about.

I am another sufferer from the same complaint. Whilethe street car service everywhere else in town is being improved, that on the Whitehall street line is growing poorer all the time. A few months ago all the cars on this lines were drawn by horses. It is now an exception that a horse gets hold of a Whitehall street car. Mules have been almost entirely substituted for them, in order that a more rapid service might he given the Peachtree line, which has to compete with two electric lines.

And such mules as they give us! Poor, weasly, spayined creatures that can hardly go out of a foxity. A West End man who does business in the city and goes home to dinner, is forced in spend two hours of his time every day in the street car, not to speak of the time lost in waiting for its arrival. The service is miserably incomplete and thoroughly disgusting to all who are forced to

most every other part of the one of the most populous stree's of the city, shoul existing mode of transit

LOCAL GOSSIP,

Prospective Changes in the Man lean, hungy republicans vesterds hungry republicans vesterds United States district court re

United States district court room
"They're ours," he was saying in arrival to the the saying in arrival to the saying in arrival to the capecially hungry republican conducts the capecially hungry republican conducts the saying. Dad blame it! and say it and no satisfaction yet. I'm at it, and no satisfaction yet. I'm it. They're our and we oughter as the was talking about the depart. He was talking about the deputy a
Colonel Buck wasn't going factors
Apropos of the larticularly un
however, it is pretty definitely un number of changes will be made in the de-on the 1st of January. That's the data to republicans and some democrats as my

But that's one place a negro wouldn't ban leputy marshal's.

"Pig's Feat."-In the window of a P grocer appears a eard with this sign

PIG'S FEAT Just what sort of a peculiar feat that a pig does is a mystery probably known to

Colonel Hamilton's Burometer. Colonel Hamilton, clerk of the district court, has a method of foretelling changes in the want barometer, so to speak, is the sump of its arm. His wrist was shattered by a minus cartridge from his box. An amputation us formed almost immediately. "Now," he can always tell when it's going to rain, exhibits out, but we have that a sump live eter that never falls me." eter that never falls me.

SHE EARNED THE PRESENT How a Chicago Father Behaved at the Oct.

cal Period.

From the Chicago Times.

The latest fads in fashionable circles a

From the Chicago Times.

The latest fads in fashionable circles a birth gift. It is the proper thing now for the hand for give his wire a present upon the strend each and every addition to the family. Sometim useful as well as ornamental is usually selected the husband, who has had a up as to what was be the most acceptable.

This is a very pretty custom and should see here in Chicago will soon be in first linearly second place. It also has a rendency indevelving sweetest and purest maternal instinue in usually will be snown by this instance which come in the wilds of Englewood:

A young couple had reached that map in the career where it was necessary of the second pid, and when the little stranger had because to hustle out and purchase the birth off. The did, and when the little stranger had because deposited the proud papa marched in the last debearing the precious chemb hald out on using gant sealskin cloak for its mamma. As because deposited the outfit on the bed the fact marrolled the kid to one dide and commenced to enthe buttons and loops on the cloak, even because vulring whether the child was a boy orgat.

Another young husbaud in the same arrival hood concluded that diamond earlings were set the only proper gift with which to celebrate the rival of his first offspring. So he bought the monds, put them in his vest poeter and she has lartered on the ragged edge of supprass left; got a change to spring the jewels. When fast told that he was the tather of a tairteen posted he plunged into the room and, crowding the monds into his wife's hand, blurad out:

"There, Kate, are your earlings and the last knows you've earned 'em."

IMITATION PEARLS.

How They Are Made to Almost Day From the Galvestion News.

Next spring will be the harvest of pure a Ceylon, which comes only once in three years tween the harvests the natives wall patently in the oysters io grow. Pearls are largely on feited, as you know, the best imitations being of hollow glass beads, fined with transpared and scales taken from living fish. The pest is chiefly composed of carbonate of lime, with first animal membrane between its many layer. The membrane films becoming dry give the pest is

The substance of the pearl is a slimy secretary the oyster, which is ordinarily deposited upon is nerior surface of the shell, forming what and "mother of pearl." Grains of sand order farms bodies lodging within the shell produce an interpretable the state of the bissue, which causes the deposit of bodies lodging within the shell produce as initiation of the tissue, which causes the deposit of pearly matter around them for the optical pearly matter around them for the optical pearly matter is deposited layer after layer mit the pearl is formed. By the artificial intodection of flinty particles pearls can be made new. The Chinese in this manner compel a certain had of fresh-water mussel to produce pearls in particles, though of small size. Semetimes the introduce diminutive images of their getsus other things within the abelis and have that turned into pearls by a sort of oyster plais posts.

NO DIFFERENCE IN TOILETS.

Dr. Dix's Female Parishioners Unner His Tirades on Evening Dress

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who was un ly re elected president of the house of the ties, has a singularly beautiful face, tall of Sweetness, meekness and strength as Chicago Herald. The features are classes, the eyes are hidden behind glasses, but times dart resolute fire.

times dart resolute fire.

Dr. Dix, it will be remembered, a year of a go instituted a crusade against the fashious ble evening dress of women.

"I heard that memorable sermen," and a friend to me. "I watched the faces of list parishioners, some of whom are famous compleaders.

"The next time I saw the clergyms, only a week or so later, was at a fashionable most tion. He was standing chatting affably intone of his communicants, a beautiful women ame is world amous.

"She was in the most decollete of decares."

one of his communicants, a beauting whose name is world amous.

"She was in the most decollete of decision costumes. She had listened to his indicate protest against such costumes, but they as stood, the self-possessed woman of the way, the blazing light from the chandelers standing down on her lovely charms, looking up her pastor's face with the ingenuous standing of a child.

"I assure you I wondered that the manner of the manner

BEFORE HIS HONOR.

"What is your name?" asked his bose, "What is your name?" asked in Clerk Cannon sharpened his pencil.
"My name is Gibson—Erekiel J. Gison—will please your honor," he replied in a take to mill of the quavers of poverty and the driver of red liquor.
"Well, Mr. Gibson—with please your hone."

"Well, Mr. Gibson."

"Jedge Gibson, may it please your beneating "I used to be a jedge, 'too? How commanded with all the per-ceed-uses of heavy and the squasky voice grew highest and higher tuck my kerricter, and now".

Judge Gibson: "You are charged with a rest. What have you got to say?"

"That's what I'm acomin' to, your boost, the jest gime a showin." Mixin' with comman posterned with the you may be some the plant to git me in the penitentiary. Common people—I don't mean poor that, for it was a poor man ef he's not common."

"Here, you plaintiff, there. Go and get a was a poor man ef he's not common."

"Here, you plaintiff, there. Go and get a was a first with a poor than a standard and the judge at the bar and the judge at the bar and the judge at the bar and the judge at when his hack light went out.

Railroads do a great many things mouths.

Railroads do a great many things now that "they didn't useter do."
One of the newest innovations is the varieties systems presuming to decide a much varieties is to taboo—on their lines, at least—the didney of the decide and the decide as t

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TA, GA. will Hicks of the Hugh killed the Saxton killed

KS HAD

on was in Valdo ton was in Valdo as had given the

em in which the reed to go, but Mod-length agreed. To white man's house-d not know his man an stepped aside ar-og back Saxton said sed not fear to and McCoy, that the white man told then do the work and the twenty-five do the work and then d twenty-five dol at he would put a jube fence where the then they had done hey must take the juce and then go do and remain there us hich he would do gred that the paper goald bring them to XILL ME

They were to go hauling 8

The Lu

ATHENS, Ga., Do board of trustees of meeting held to e A. L. Hull, of the A. L. Hull, of this position. Mr. Hull me'n, and is the sor Cobb. the founder His election is univelected to fill the Newton, lately de the institute to its for the term of fine has been very sure

Municipal Municipal
Marietta. Ga.
City politics is abe
and will continue
day of the election
most excellent rand the city never
financially. He is
and is opposed by
of our prominent a
of prominent busic
councilmen for
been completed

Union P terday, with about sa following officers we captain; T. L. Brev B. Campbell, Sr., Dillard, Jr., secon pollard, Jr., second orderly sergeant; William Bro Thomas, fourth serg missary; R. E. Sea Mc Whorter, second third corporal; E. rat; Dr. R. J. Williams

The Ne The New Mr. Clark, reprofice inspector, visit for the purpose of inters of the various cafor the postofice in a by the purchase of ton, the only negropurposes There and have petitioned for the postofice in a by the purchase of ton, the only negropurposes There and have petitioned for the postofic post it seems that he black republican.

An Arm COVINGTON, Ga., Mr. James McCart dent today at the gir six miles from this p noving some article lipped and he fell a arm was caught by the elbow. His she wrenched and proble carried to Social Circulation and it is thought the dangerous.

Brunswick, Ga., I.
Highwaymen attem
Carnie, an employe i
3:30 this morning.
out, and the wouldCarnie and attempte
Carnie turned aroun
blow and struck dow
the man arose he dr
end to kill Carnie
by a sudden move as
man who had attack

An Unusu ELBERTON, Ga., I Eiberton has rathe now in the way of a is conducted by Profe J. L. Moore and J.? fessor J. B. Vaughn, place devoted to mu people from different in attendance on t continue for two wee

LAGRANGE, Ga.,

PIG'S FEAT

Hamilton's Barometer, Colonel clerk of the district court, has a so foretelling changes in the weather, so to speak, is the stump of his wrist was shattered by a minnie shee, S. C., in '64, just as he was taken the country of the c

EARNED THE PRESENT.

fads in fashionable ci it is the proper thing now for the it is the proper thing now for the abis whe a present upon the ad-yery addition to the family. Som cell as ornamental is usually selechas had a tip as to T

with by this instance which comes in single wood:

single wood:

suple had reached that stage in the second and purchase the birth gift. The in the little stranger had been was the proud papa marched in to the the precious cherub laid out on an acceptance of the manual and commenced to consider the child was a boy or gift.

It can be supposed in the same neighbors are the child was a boy or gift.

It can be supposed in the same neighbors are gift with which to celebrate the stoffspring. So he bought the stoffspring. So he bought the set to make the presentation. as to make the presentation. In running on schedule time in the presentation are days and nights the young marragged edge of suspense before spring the jewels. When final a the father of a thirteen pound and the room and, crowding the diswife's hand, blurted out. are your earrings, and the Land

ITATION PEARLS. Made to Almost Day De

tection. will be the harvest of pearls at imes only once in three years. B-ests the natives wait patiently as grow. Pearls are largely counter low, the best imitations being man

d them for the oyster's project deposited layer after layer med. By the artificial introduces pearls can be made to grow, manner compel a certain kind sel to produce pearls in great framall size. Sometimes they we images of their code and

y a sort of oyster-plate p ENCE IN TOILETS.

Dix, who was manimos-ent of the house of deur-rly beautiful face, full of as and strength, any the the features are clear cut; behind glasses, but

remembered, a year or so de against the fashions

IS HONOR.

asked his honor,

things now that

THE BLOODY STORY THE MURDER OF THE HUGHES PAMILY IN CLINCH.

McCoy and Will Hicks Tell the Full mer of the Murder of the Old Couple, and the Motive.

Times gives the confession of Robert Mc-and Will Hicks, who acknowledges the of the Hughes family. Hicks owns on killed the old lady. Saxton is

at large and another negro got into a shooting at Jasper over a game of cards, and in seles a negro woman got shot. The other was captured in the town, but Hicks ad out in the direction of Live Oak. Hinton got on a horse and galloped rate road and got ahead of him and bye private road and got ahead of him miles below Jasper, and waited awhile for me, and then took him in. He was carback to Jasper and lodged in jail. Hinton

BICKS HAD CONSIDERABLE MONEY,

is back to Jasper and the street of questions drew a confession was in Valdosta. McCoy, finding that satisfies had given the whole matter away, also said that McCoy was in Live Oak and sation was in Valdosta. McCoy, finding that flicks had given the whole matter away, also subset a confession. He had Mr. Hughes' store on his feet at the time of his capture. The led their captors to a place four miles flowed in his feet at the time of his capture. The led their captors to a place four miles flowed in his feet at the time of his capture. The last on his feet at the time of his capture. The last on his feet at the time of his capture. The last on his feet at the time of his capture. The last on his feet at the time of his capture. The place and hidden Mr. Hughes's gun. They also went to a point near Mr. Hughes's residence and award them where they had thrown the said him he had a point of his place were still in the satchel when found.

INFLICATING A WHITE MAN.

Hits and McCoy say that Saxton came to him which there was some money. Hicks speed to go, but McCoy objected at first, but at length agreed. They went with Saxton to a white man's house near Statenville. They did not know his name. Saxton and the white man stepped aside and had a long talk. Coming back Saxton said to the white man that he need not fear to talk before Hicks and McCoy, that they "were all right." The white man told them to go on with Saxton and the work and thein to come back, that he had twenty-five dollars for them. He said that he would put a plece of paper on the top of the fence where they were standing, and when they had done the work and returned they must take the paper and put it under the ince and then go down in the swamp near by and remain there until he came to them, which he would do as soon as he had discovered that the paper had been moved, and he would bring them their money.

To KILL Mr. ORIN REGISTER.

They were to go over into Clinch county and hill Mr. Orin kegister, who lived near Mr. Heybes.

Hughes.
When on the way to Mr. Register's they met
Wh. and Mrs. Hughes in the road near their
House hauling some water in barrels for their

When they had passed the old people, facton said to the other two that those old folks had money, and they could kill them with less danger to themselves and get more money than they would for the killing of Register. This new scheme took at once, and they dismissed Register and set about the new work then in hand.

The Lucy Cobb Institute.

Athens, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The board of trustees of Lucy Cobb institute, at a meeting held to elect a president, chose Mr. A.L. Hull, of this city, to fill that honored position. Mr. Hull is one of our best business m'n, and is the son-in-law of Gen. Thos. R. R. Cobb, the founder of the Lucy Cobb institute. His election is universally approved. He was selected to fill the place of Colonel John H. Newton, lately deceased. The board leased the institute to its present efficient principal for the term of five years. Miss Rutherford has been very successful with the school, and her patrons would not like to see her withdraw from it. The Lucy Cobb Institute.

Municipal Politics in Marietta. Municipal Politics in Marietta.

Marietta. Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—City politics is absorbing everything here now, and will continue until after the 10th inst., the day of the election. Mayor Glover has made a most excellent record in the past two years, and the city never was in a better condition financially. He is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Colonel W. R. Powers, one of our prominent attorneys. Quite a number of prominent business men are spoken of for councilmen for each ticket, but neither has been completed and made public. It now looks as if it will be a hot contest.

Union Point's Military Company. Union Point, Ga., December 5.—[Special.] The Oglethorpe Rifles were duly formed yesterday, with about sixty enrolled members. The erday, with about sixty enrolled members. Incombing officers were enrolled: J.W. Jarrell, captain; T. L. Brewster, first lieutenant; W. Brewster, first lieutenant; L. B. B. Campbell, Sr., second lieutenant; L. B. Dillard, Jr., second lieutenant; John Knox, Dillard, Jr., second lieutenant; John Knox, orderly sergeant; M. H. Young, second sergeant; William Brooks, third sergeant; George Thomas, fourth sergeant; J. L. Jarrell, commissary; R. E. Seals, first corporal; F. L. McWhotter, second corporal; B. M. Gilham, third corporal; E. W. Johnson, fourth corporal; Dr. R. J. Willingham, surgeon.

The Negro in Favor.

Hogansville, Ga., December 4.—[Special.] One Mr. Clark, representing himself as post-effice inspector, visited the town last Saturday office inspector, visited the town last Saturday for the purpose of inquiring after the characters of the various candidates who are aspiring for the postmastership, has thrown the patrons of the postoffice in a fit of indignation, caused by the purchase of a building by John Clopton, the only negro candidate, for postoffice purposes There are several aspirants who have petitioned for the position—the only negro being John Clopton, but all republicans—but it seems that he who succeeds must be a black republican.

An Arm Dislocated.

COVINGTON, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—
Mr. James McCart met with a painful accident today at the ginhouse of Mr. T. A. Perry, six miles from this place. While engaged in moving some articles in the ginhouse his foot slipped and he fell against the gin band. His arm was caught by the band and dislocated at the elbow. His shoulder was also severely wrenched and probably dislocated. He was carried to Social Circle for medical treatment, and it is thought that his injuries are not dangerous. An Arm Dislocated.

Attacked on the Street

Brunswick, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]— lighwaymen attempted to rob George A. arnie, an employe in the Times newsroom, at Carnie, an employe in the Times newsroom, at 3:30 this morning. All the street lamps were out, and the would-be robber slipped up behind Carnie and attempted to strike him down. Mr. Carnie turned around in time to avoid the blow and struck down his assallant. When the man arose he drew a pistol, and threatened to kill Carnie if he moved. The latter by a sudden move succeeded in unarming the man who had attacked him.

An Unusual Assemblage. An Unusual Assemblage.

Elberton, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—
Eiberton has rather an unusual assemblage now in the way of a normal music school. It is conducted by Professors T. W. Dennington, J. L. Moore and J. T. Camp, assisted by Professor J. B. Vaughn, editor of a paper at this place devoted to music. A large number of People from different parts of the country are in attendance on the exercises, which will continue for two weeks.

Building Up LaGrange.

Building Up LaGrange.

LaGrange, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—
The LaGrange mills are now running on full time, manufacturing heavy cotton duck, principally. Very few mills manufacture this class of goods, and hence there is a big demand for the product which is the best grade made. The establishment of this factory has increased the retail trade of LaGrange considerably. The capacity will doubtless soon be doubled.

Punishing an Informer.

JASPER, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—On the night of the 3d the house of W. N. Ledferd, with its contents, was burned by incendiaries. They first fired the fodder stack near by, and Mrs. Ledford ran out with some of the children, and they then fired the dwelling. The family say the incendiaries poured oil over the house and fired it. It is rumored that Ledford was accused of reporting stills. Punishing an Informer.

THE MACON STRIKERS. WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST SEVEN MEN

And Three Go to Jail Rather Than Give Bond-Suits for Damages Likely to Be Filed Against the Railroad.

Macon, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The strike assumed an interesting phase today. Superintendent Starr had a warrant issued for Jerry Herring, William Holmes, Bartow Blackburn, Tom Jones, Allen Chandler, Sidney Jordan and E. Elland. The first three were arrested and bound over in one hundred dollars each. They were able to give bond, but refused to do so, and went to retused to do so, and went to jail, so they could bring a damage suit against the railroad for false imprisonment. The strikers wish to employ Attorney Claud Estes to represent the imprisoned firemen, whatever legal shape the matter may come. The effect of the strike, so far as the Southwestern railroad is concerned, seems to be at an end.

THE MURDERER OF MILLER.

A Negro in Bibb County Jail Confesses the

Macon, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—The negro held in jail here on suspicion of being Ed. Johnson, the murderer of Captain Hughes, was today identified, and later confessed his

Atlanta Ladies Entertained

Macon, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—Last night the unmarried members of the Commercial club gave an elegant german in honor of Misses Hunnicutt and Orme, of Atlanta, Miss Moore, of Mobile, and Miss Dunbar, of Au-

General Gossip.

General Gossip.

Macon, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—Hon.
R. W. Patterson has sold his residence, on Forsyth
street, to Mr. Henry Hoine and purchased a lot on
College street, on which he will erect a handsome
residence.

The total postage receipts at the Macon postoffice
for the month of November was \$4,018. Postmaster
Hardeman remitted \$1,142.43 to the department at
Washington, after paying all wages of ten carriers,
eighteen postal clerks and other salary expenses,
Parris, Cheeves and West, of Atlanta, have
bought the sawmill of Carnes and Mullis, at Cochran, for \$35,000.

THE PRISONERS ALL GONE. Therefore the Term of Court Will be Very

WAYNESBORO, Ga., December 5 .- [Special.]—Burke superior court is now in session, Judge Henry C. Roney presiding, and Solic-itor-General Boykin Wright is dispatching the business of the court very rapidly. A short session is anticipated, and we will not have our usual two weeks' session on account of the escape of sixteen criminals from our new jail about ten days ago, none of whom have been retaken.

new jall about ten days ago, none of whom have been retaken.

THE GRAND JURY
has a very important and difficult problem before their body, and that is the disposition of our county court. At the recent session of the legislature, a bill was passed abolishing the county court. The senate refused the passage of the bill, unless the matter be referred to the present grand jury. Hence it is left to this grand jury whether or not the act shall be a law abolishing the court; or sustaining and leaving this court undisturbed. The farmers, as a class, are in favor of its abolition; the merchants, as a class, are in favor of its being sustained. By this court the merchant can in a shorter time than in the superior court, force the farmer to a suit and collection of debts under \$200 by a judgement in just half the time.

THE DOCTOR'S ARM.

Several large railroad damage suits are

judgement in just half the time.

THE DOCTOR'S ARM.

Several large railroad damage suits are assigned for Thursday and Friday next. Among these is the case of Dr. George Patterson, a well-known old resident of this county, who last spring lost his right arm. which was so crushed and mangled that it was amputated above the elbow. He was thrown from the train at night just before it stopped at Waynesboro, and his arm was fearfully mangled and crushed. Being a dentist, his occupation is gone forever, and he sues for twenty thousand dollars.

SYMPATHY FOR DAVIS.

The Newton County Veterans Take Appro priate Action.

priate Action.

Covington, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—
The Confederate Veterans' association held its regular monthly meeting here, and appointed a committee to report at the next meeting a design for the monument which is to be erected here in memory of the confederate dead of Newton county. During its meeting the association took notice of the illness of ex-President Jefferson Davis, and by its order the following telegram was sent to him:

lowing telegram was sent to him: "We, the undersigned committee, have today been instructed by the Confederate Veterans' association of Newton county to inform you that the members of our association are deeply grieved at your present illness, tender their heart-felt sympathy for you and your family in your affliction, and earnestly

The Gordine Family Safe. ATHENS, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—Dr. Gerdine and family, who were poisoned yesterday by eating buckwheat cakes for breakfast, are recovering today. All of the family are able to be up, and all moving around except Dr. Gerdine, who is yet prostrated from the shock at first produced. The buckwheat cakes have been partially analyzed by Professor H. C. White, and he expresses the opinion that the wheat was not poisonous, and that it must have been in the butter. Professor Strahan thinks it to have been fermentation of the milk with the other toods which produced the poisoning.

Hartwell's Municipal Officers. HARTWELL, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]— Election for municipal officers for the town of Hartwell resulted: For aldermen—W. L. Hodges, J. D. Matherson, E. B. Benson, D. C. Alford and D. A. Perritt. W. L. Hodges was elected mayor by the board of aldermen.

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

A large number of new residences have een erected in LaGrange this fall, The Electric Light company in Waycrose began stringing their wires yesterday. Judge Crovatt, in response to a petition, is a candidate for the mayoralty of Brunswick. The Southern Female college, of LaGrange, has over one hundred boarders, the largest in its

The La Grange Plow works, under the management of M1, W. S. Cox, is turning out hundreds of the famous Gammill plows.

A negro man named Clark was jailed in Elberton Tuesday on a charge of assault with intent to murder, committed on a white man.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst, of Covington, died Tuesday night at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. William Adams. She was ninety-five years of

age.!

Collections are reported better this fall in
La Grange than for fifteen years past. A number
of farmers have paid up all their old debts, and will
begin the next year in better financial condition
than ever before. The farmers in Newton county report a marked lack of development in cotton boils this season. They say that there is not only a decided deficiency in the quantity of lint, but also considerably more immature and defective seed than usual.

ably more immature and defective seed than usual.

The fair of the LaGrange Light Guards will be held in Truitt's opera house, beginning December 17. It will be the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in LaGrange. Other enterprises are being talked of, and LaGrange is moving right along.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of citizens last night discussed waterworks for Waycross. Leon A. Wilson, H. W. Reed, J. L. Sweat and Randall Brown spoke in favor of issuing \$30,000 of bonds. Colonel John C. McDonald spoke in opposition to bonds. The election will be on December 21st.

Donnis Maxwell and William Young, two negro boys, of Oglethorpe county, became oftended at a remark made by William about a sister of Dennis. One word brought on another, and finally the knife was brought into play. William made a whack at Dennis's head and left a three-inch gash thereon, reaching the skull.

For disordered liver try Beecham's Pilla All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 913 Arch streat Philadelphis, Pa, FROM OUR NOTEBOOK.

Items of Interest Picked Up by Constitution

Reporters.

A Negro Government Guager.—Several days ago a negro was sent up to take charge of Mr. Tobe Taylor's distillery in Gordon county. On the strength of his appointment the darkey diked out in striped wide trowsers, a plug hat, and high collar.

He rode out near the still, and then walked up to where a group of stillers were standing.

"I would like to see Mr. Taylor," announced the negro.

negro.
"He isn't here just now," said one of the men.
"What do you want with him?"

"What do you want with him?"
"I've come up to take charge of the still."
"You —," was the quick reply, "you git!" You see that sign-pest down yonder? I'll give you two minutes to pass shat."
"How can I go?" said the alarmed darkey. "I've sent back the hack—"
"Half a minute of your time is gone—"
The government negro saw that his new-found acquaintance was in earnest, and he bolted off towards the sign post on the road to Atlanta. He made it in two minutes.

Jefferson Davis.—In a note to Sidney Root, Mrs. Davis says: "He is better, but very low. It is God that giveth the increase, but I have every hope of final recovery, though, of course, expecting a weary convalescence to the sufferer. As for me, to have even this hope and care, is a joy." The Tennesseans. - This afternoon the Tennesseans will meet for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization. The meeting will be held at the chamber of commerce, and all sons of Tennesseans are likewise requested to be on hand.

POSTOFFICE CHANGES.

Additional Carriers to be Put on to Cover the New Extension of the Limits Postmaster Lewis is just now one of the

Postmaster Lewis is just now one of the busiest men in Atlanta.

In addition to the heavy routine duties of his office, he is engaged just now in preparing maps and plans for an early re-districting of the entire city.

He has the promise from Washington of eight additional mail carriers, including three mounted carriers, to cover the territory brought in by the recent extension of the city limits.

"The re-districting of the city," said he yesterday, "with the increased force, will greatly improve the service. Some of the routes, especially in business portions of the town, are too much for one carrier. Then the mounted carriers in the suburbs have more than they can do. They are expected to make two full deliveries daily. They make one, and before the second is half-way completed it is night.

"Thenlanother trouble is about collecting the mail. Carriers collect now as they distribute, and come in from half-test five to six with such a bulk of mail that it's simply impossible to distribute all of it in time for the evening out-going trains. There should be a detail to do nothing but collect, provided with a wagon.

"Then another thing is the matter of transporta-

time for the evening out-going trains. There should be a detail to do nothing but collect, provided with a wagon.

"Then another thing is the matter of transportation for the carriers over the street railways. I have done all I could to induce the street car combanies to give them this transportation. It savestime, and saves time again in putting the carrier on his beat fresh and ready to work. Sometimes he trudges a mile or more with his heavy pack, walking all the way alongside a street car track. If the company won't give us the transportation, and I see no prospect of them doing this, I shall try to secure an appropriation for it from Washington.

Another reform we shall try to make requires the co-operation of the city council. In preparing these maps we find two streets, or three entirely distinct and far apart, and yet bearing the same name. A more common evil is the irregularity of the numbering. You will find two or three houses on the same street with the same number.

"We shall ask the council to help straighten this out. The additional eight men will give thirty carriers, and, with these other improvements, Atlanta must have a first-class mait service."

THE GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN ROOFING

We are now ready to supply the product of entirely new machinery and processes just completed, by aid of which we not only have greatly improved the strength and durability of our well-known ASBESTOS ROOFING, but have also secured a degree of uniformity neer before attained in any similar febric. We offer this as the PERECTED form of the portable Roofing which we have manufactured with continued improvements during the past thirty years, and as the most desirable Roofing for general purposes.

years, and as the most desirable Rooms for general purposes.

The important features of our recent improvement, for which patents have been allowed and others applied for in this country and in Europe, are described in our new circular, which, with samples, will be sent free by mail.

Our Asbestos Roofing is now in use upon Factories, Foundries, Cotton Gins, Chemical Works, Railroad Bridges, Cars, Steamboat Decks, etc., in all parts of the world.

It is supplied ready for use, in rolls containing 200 square feet, and weighs with Asbestos Roof Coating, ready for shipment, about 85 pounds to 100 square feet.

It is adapted for steep or flat roofs in all climates, and can be readily applied by unskilled workmen.

and can be readily applied by unskilled workmen.
There are inferior initiations of our Asbestos
Roofing: jourchasers are cautiqued.
Exclusive sale of our IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING Will be given to reliable dealers in important
towns where we have not already made arrangements.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF H. W. Johns' Fire and Water-Proof Asbestos Sheathing, Building Felt, Etc. Asbestos Boiler-Coverings, Steam Packings, Boiler-Coverings, Steam Packings, Fire-Proof Paints, Etc. amples and Descriptive Price List Free by Mail, 87 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA, dec6-d2m wky 2m n r m

Guardian's Sale!

DY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary of Fulton county will be sold at the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of saie, and undivided one-third part of the following tract of land: Beginning at a point on southwest side of McDonough road 1,005 feet north 55 deg. 30 min. west from the northwest corner of land of Rev. J. R. Bogers, and runging from this point north 55 deg. 30 min, west 500 feet along the southwest side of McDonough road; thence south 35 deg. 40 min. west 330 feet to right of way of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad; thence southesterly along the right of way of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad 490 feet; thence north 42 deg. 45 hin. east 596 feet to the beginning point, containing in said tract four and ninety-sevenths hyndred sores, and being part of land lot 41 in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, deorgia, Terms of sale cash.

LETHIA A. REID, dec 5—fri 4t 6 15 20 27 Guardian of Nolan Reid.

A. P. TRIPOD, Manufacturer of

READY MIXED PAINTS

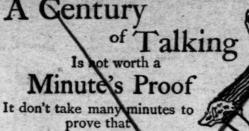
Graining and Oil Colors, WhiteLead , One Coat Carriage Paints, Etc.

And dealers in Painters' Supplies, Artists' Materials, Lubricating Oils, Window

Glass, Etc. Factory 331 Decatur St. Store and offfie 45 Decatur St., Atlanta,

Attend auction sale of E. B. Walker property in Kirkwood, Tuesday, 10th instant. at 1 o'clock p. m., by G. W. Adair.

ABOUT CLOVES. manner and are war ted to be the mos ceable made. If yo

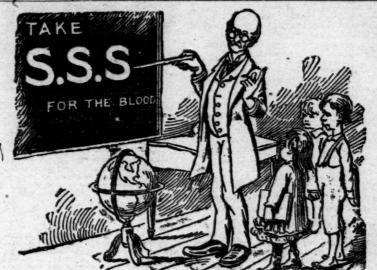


Pyle's Peakling will wash clothes, will clear house—will do it well—will save you time; labor; wear and tear; will reduce drudgery; will not hurt your hands; your clothes or paint, and besides will cost you no more than common bar soap. One honesterial will prove all that. Why not accept the testimony of the millions who use it, as proof of its virtue. Among your friends you'll its virtue. Among your friends you'll find those who have used Pearline for years—ast them—they will tell you "can't do without it."

Beware prizes. Pearline is the original Washing Compound—sed by millions, but imitated by thousands who peddle their stuff of give worthless prizes. Pearline is never peddled, but sold by all grocers.

Manufactured only by JAMES PYLIN New York.

MISCELLA NEOUS.



# SWIFT'S SPECIFIC [S. S. S.]

Is strictly a vegetable compound, being the juices of roots and herbs gathered from the forests. Unlike the many mercurial remedies put upon the market, S. S. S. cures without any hurtful effect.

Cancer of the Breast Cured. The following is an extract from a letter written by Mrs. S. E. McDougald, a highly esteemed and Christian lady of Greenville, Ala., under date of February 23d, 1899: "About two years ago a cancerous tumor made its appearance on my breast and grew rapidly. I became alarmed and consulted the best local physician, and was given the usual remedies which I continued to take for upwards of six months, but without deriving any benefit, for the cancer continued to grow worse. I then went to the drug store of Dr. C. B. Herbert & Son, of this place, and purchased a few bottles of SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.), and commenced taking it, and in a short time I was permanently cured, and have had no symptoms of a return since.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

### 30 Million Pounds MENIER CHOCOLATE WHYD BECAUSE of all CHOCOLATES It is the purest and best.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Rates \$2.50 and \$3.00 Per Day. Omnibus Meet All Trains.

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TREMONT HOUSE CENTRALLY LOCATED Cor. Pine and Forsyth Sts., JACKSONVILLE PLORIDA.
GEO. W. TAYLOR. GEO. R. REYFOLDS.



FOR SALE-MISCOLLAN EOUS.

THE CHEADEN OA SUITS IN AMERICA
The finest furnit road Atlanta. Terms easy at WOLF'S BARGAIN HOUSE.

WOLF'S BARGAIN HOUSE.

WANTS EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD to look to their interest and buy their winters supply at slaughtering prices.

96 boys' school suits at \$2,50.

14 boys' school suits at \$2,50.

154 boys' school suits fine; at \$2.50.

165 pair men's Melion pants at \$1,50,

29 pair men's Melion pants at \$1,50,

29 pair men's Melion pants at \$2,23.

185 boys' beavy overcoats \$1,50 to \$3.

185 fine pawnbrokers coats \$1,50 to \$3.

186 fine boys' coats 90, to \$1,50,

30 pair knee pants 50; to 70c.

6,240 undershirts of all kinds 15c to \$1.40.

Ladies' and childrens' underwear at half price.

These goods are worsh double the money. Also a large stock of furniture of every description. Must be sold.

Money—Liberal advances made on consignments of merchandise, furniture, jewelry, etc. H. Wolfe, auctioneer, 98 Whitheali street.

Cash paid for second-hand furniture, earpets to.

BOARDERS WANTED. PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 28 and 28 North Forsyth st. The best accommoda-WANTED MISCELLANGUS.
ANTED TO BE LANGE, SOUND HORSE.
Price not to good \$70. Address "Horse,"
E. Alabama at 100 and \$70. Address "Horse," ISITORS TO THE CITY ARE INVITED to call at McNeal's wall paper house, 141 tehall street, and get his prices. oct 13 ti WANTED-HCUSES, ROOMS. ETC

W ANTED—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR three ladies, in quiet locality, near street care. Address P. O. box 473. PERSONAL

HELP WANTED-MALES CAEESMAN WANTED—MALES.

CAEESMAN WANTED AT ONCE—A FEW GOOD

men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary
paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for
wages, advertising, etc. For full terms, address Centennial M'fg. Co., Chicago, Ili., or Cincinnati, O. nov 22 -d 30t tri sun tues

WANTED IMMED A LY—A FIRST CLASS

Carriage painter:

a first-class carriage
blacksmith. John M offth, 55 Broad street.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FOR THE SPRING
term in the West Point public schools; competitive examination, Saturday, the 21st; two requisites, ability both to teach and to manage a schootreferences considered; the board accepts the right to
accept or not accept; salary, \$50 per month, bald
monthly. W. J. McKemie, Secretary. West Point,
Ga., December 4, 1889.

Ga., December 4, 1889.

ALESMAN—\$60 LA Y, \$40 EXPENSE 1 IN advance: steady w. Address, with stamp, signant. O.

TEACHER WANNED Off WADLEY, GA., high school. Local healthy, Blary guaranteed. Corresponden vited. H. L. Battle, S. L. Peterson, S. C. Eva., Conmittee.

WANTED—3 TIN ROOFERS, M. F. HOLLAND, dec6—3t. W No. 24 N. Broad st. deco-3t

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER WHO CAN
teach Latin and all the English branches,
Must be well recommended, Salary \$35 to \$40
monthly, Selma, Ala. J. N. Hutchinson. 5t

WANTED—A YUNG MAN WITH SMALL
capital to purchas territory in a new aud
money-making patent. diress A. C. Petry, No. 82
Spring st.

WANTED—EXPROLUCED SHIPPING CLERK
State salary exited. Address "Manu'acturer," care Constitution.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT \$75.00 PER MONTH salary and expenses, to sell a line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Sliverware Co., Bostou, Mass. HELP WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED LADIES OR GENTLEMEN TO IN-troduce our gloves. Salary \$100 month and expenses, Experience not necessary. Address with stamp, Royal Glove Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON sawing machine to fork at the factory, ladies to take work home. Also a reliable lady to act as forelady. Call Fide and Saturday at 39% Peachtree street. M. Ang.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES WANTED — BY A COMPETENT STENG-ycicinity. Address "Stenog," care Elmira (N. Y.) WANTED-A POSITION AS SOLICITOR OR

salesman with commission house by a young man of considerable experience. Best references and testimonials furnished. Address "Business," 709 Center st., Augusta, Gs. 2 WANTED-AGENTS.

ANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR ADJUSTABLE, all-metal nickel or bronze door plates; can-sell and put together at once; white enamel letters for window signs and new style door belia; \$5 to \$15 a day easily made selling to business men only; free samples to reliable men. Address New York Door Plate Co., 18 Ann St., New York.

WANTED-STONE MASONS, AT ONCE. APPLY to M. T. Lewman & Co., Savannah, Ga. fri sun WANTED-AT ONCE-AN AGENT, MAN OR WOMEN, in every vicinity that W woman, in every vicinity. Frofitshle business, liberal pay. All time not necessary, Give refere nees. Address R. H. Woodward & Ca., Baltimore, Md.

THE DENVER ST. WE LOTTERY CO. WANT agents. Tickets of ents. Address A. C. Ross Co., Denver, Colored nov 19-d30t

A CENTS WANTED ON SALARY. 875 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Balary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standar A Silveware Co., Boston, Mass. TOR SALE—TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, THE
Terrell cotton and woolen mill, located in
Terrell, 32 miles east of Dalas, on the Texas and
Pacific railread, consisting of one two-story brick,
tin roof, building 150x60 feet, and the machinery
necessary for a 2,200-spindle mill, with 36 looms, all
in position. Will be sold to the highest bidder on
the 22d day of January, 1890. Address Terrell Cotton and Woolen M'fg Co.

nov 10 d2m

FOR RENT-HOUSES COTTAGES. FOR RENT-SPLENDID NEW EIGHT-ROOM house, No. 4 Highland ave.; all late conveniences: on electric car line; will sell if do-fred. Charles Z. Blalock, 23% Whitemail st.

decl-su we fri-sf

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD THREE NICELY FURNISHED CONNECTING rooms for rent, with or without board; modern conveniences. 44 Ctuch bet. dee6-6t

ROOM FOR REN. WITH FOARD, TO DE sirable couple of amail family. No other boarders. Corner street cl. and electric line. 152 Jackson 81.

LADIES' COLUMN. FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street sun, weddefri

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here so no delay. S. Barnett, 15% S. Broad S. Barnett, 15% S. Broad

FOR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, centrally located, with good paying run of Centrally located, with good paying run-patronage: Good reasons for selling. Address I. Z. Constitution. FOR SALE—A COD FOR ROOM COTTAGE, to be moved from the presence of the control of

Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

Duyers of Real Estate Have Discovered that prices are steadily advancing and when the spring "boom" begins lots that can now be bought at a reasonable price will then be much higher. Look over the list below and get a bargain. Dairy or truck farm of 11 acres within half a mile of the city limits, will soon be needed for subdivision; can now be bought for \$1,200.

Ponce de Leon, the coming high-priced residence property; we have some of the finest lots on this beautiful avenue at prices that cannot be duplicated. Call and get particulars.

Peachtree, 70x215, the cheapest lot on the finest street in the south \$6,700.

Pine street, near Spring, 50x1274, \$1,350.

South Pryor, corner, the cheapest vacant lot on the south side, 50x150, \$1,000.

Washington, corner, fronting east, 50x190: lays well, and cheap at \$1,650.

East Cain, about two blocks from Peachtree, six room house, stables, etc., lot 40x150 to alley. Price \$2,600, on easy terms.

Business property within two blocks of carshed, 75x30, the best bargain in this class of property, adjoining lost just sold for more money than we ask for it. Call and get price.

Lee street, West End, 75x367, one of the best lots for a home in this beautiful suburb at the price. \$2,000.

We have a large list of yacant lots and residences

We have a large list of vacant lots and residences on nearly every street in the city. Business lots close in; acres that will pay well for investment; farma, large and small, near Atianta, or close to the thriving towns in the interior of the state. Several cheap suburban homes a few miles out on lines of railway. Call and get particulars and prices. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

3 R H. AND STORE AND FOUR 2 R H'S IN REAL of lot 100x200; the very thing for renting. A N A1 RARGAIN IN 2 VACANT LOTS ON Forcest avenue and another on Houston street. GRH COURTLANDT AVE, WITH KITCHEN servant's room, barn and stable, gas and water. A splendid home and will be sold cheap. 8 R H HIGHLAND AVE, ONE HALF BLOCK of electric street car line. A beautiful home.

24 r h Savannah street.
5 r h and store, Chapel street.
5 r h and store, Chapel street.
5 r h and store, McDaniel street.
5 r h and store, McDaniel street.
5 r h 510 per month, Gate City street.
5 r h Eugenia street.
5 r h Eugenia street.
5 r h Eugenia street.
1 lot 50x50 S. Pryor street.
1 lot 50x50 S. Pryor street.
1 lot 50x50 S. Pryor street.
1 lot 50x100 McDaniel street.
1 lot 50x100 W. Mitchell street.
1 lot 50x100 W. Mitchell street.
1 lot 50x100 W. Holderness street.
1 lot 50x100 W. Holderness street.
5 r h Georgia street.
7 h For rent 8 r h Highland ave., 5 r h, For h Georgia street.
7 h Housion street, 6 r h conner so.
2 r h For street street.

Keep contes of articles. We do not undertake to re

DAILY CONSTITUTION THE INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION Will be delivered to any address in the city TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION SENT TO ANY ADDRESS. ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 6, 1889.

Combinations and Conspiracies. We have too many organizations in this

country. Everybody seems to make it his busines

to checkmate somebody. Once the government governed, and courts were respected. Now, there are law and order leagues, and various other societies, interfering with police and judicial

work. Nearly every trade, business and profession has its organization, not for self-protection but for aggression. Even the vagrants are banded together in some localities under the red flag of anarchy.

And now it is said that the newspaper writers are organizing. The movement has already started in Pittsburg. The writers on every daily paper in that city have joined a union or guild. The society has appointed a committee to pass upon every applicant for admission, the fitness of the applicant to be determined mainly by a written test. But this is not all. The guild will notify the newspaper proprietors not to hire anybody outside of its membership. In the event of a refusal a strike will be the last resort. The typographical and pressmen's unions, it is said, will give their moral support to the new society.

Where will all this stop? Must the great body of society be divided into innumerable circles, all dictating, striking and boycotting, when things do not go to suit them?

To an old-fashioned observer it seem that the worker of the past generation was a more independent man than his successor of today. When he was not satisfied with his situation he threw it up and went elsewhere. He did not dictate to his employer, nor combine or conspire against him, and on the other hand he did not allow his fellow-workers to order him about, fix his wages, his hours of labor, and various other

But let the Pittsburg newspaper men go on with their experiment. They will be wiser and sadder men in time. They will find what it is to serve two bosses-their employers and their guild. They will find, too, that a certificate from their society will not fully equip a writer-will not make him capable, industrious and trustworthy, qualifications without which no man can long hold a situation, certificate or no certificate.

If there is such a thing as over-produc tion, there is just as certainly such a thing as over-organization. It is a good thing to organize for social, benevolent and protective purposes; it is a bad thing to oversten the line, and run another man's affairs to his injury. Too many of our organizations are drifting in this latter direction They are running into combinations and conspiracies.

Mr. Harrison's Remedy.

Mr. Harrison's message derives its only Importance from the fact that it gives official authority to the worn campaign slander with which such narrow-minded persons as Senator Bill Chandler pursue the southern people. Coming from an insignificant partisan such a slander hardly attracts attention, but when a president of the United States promulgates it over his official seal and signature, it becomes a very serious matter.

Mr. Harrison himself thinks it is a very serious matter, and he makes haste to propose a very serious remedy. He suggests the passage of a force bill which shall place the elections for congressmen in the hands of the government. This means federal control of the polls in the states and it is opposed to every principle of local self-government.

But apart from all political or party considerations, can Mr. Harrison's suggestion be regarded as a remedy? The president is not a statesman; on the contrary, the contents of his message, its spirit and style. where it is not a synopsis of the department reports, are peculiarly vapid, though they show, perhaps at its best, the workings of . a mind intensely narrow and egotistical. Nevertheless, a man in the president's chair ought to know the current his tory of his country. He ought to be in touch with the people of all sections. Esspecially ought he to appreciate and understand the scope and character of the problem with which the southern people are trying to deal. He ought to be sensible of Its bearings and relations, even if he is not sympathetic. He ought, in fine, to familiarize himself with a situation which is important enough, and urgent enough be discussed in a meseage to congress. The temper of a country lawyer may do to fill up the intervals of partisan discussion, but it ill-befits a president of the United States.

Mr. Harrison ought to know that the remedy he proposes for the southern situation has already been tried in these states, and its application was much more effectual than congressional machinery could hope to rival. When the white people of the south wrested their state governments from the ruin wrought by carpet-bag rule and negro domination, the election machinery even for state officials was in the hands of the military authorities. Federal bayonets bristled at the polls, and, under their protecting shadow, republican fraud was rampant, and yet, hopeless as the situation seemed to be, the southern states redeemed themselves. The result of that redemption is to be seen in the progress and prosperity of both whites and blacks and in the phenomenal industrial development that has been and is now going on in this

Federal interference at this late day would not only be ineffectual in promoting republican gains or in building up republic-an majorities in the south, but it would revive and renew the irritations, aggrava-

tions and conflicts that the best men of both races are trying to allay. Does Mr. Harrison pretend to believe that federal interference such as he proposes will help the negro or solve a problem that can only find its solution in the mutual forbearance, patience, good will and confidence of races.

What a pity that the republicans eannot find a patriot to put in the white house.

An Opportunity for Atlanta. Here is an opportunity for Atlanta. Why

can't we make shoes? A delegation of the Lynn shoe manufacturers, who were burnt out last week, went to Virginia to look for a place to rebuild. At Norfolk the town turned out to meet them, and at Richmond the board of trade got together and offered substantial inducements, including free sites for factories, free land for employes' bouses and tax exemp tion for a series of years.

There is no better place on earth than Atlanta for making shoes. There is no other place that can offer the Lynn manufacturers such a rich field and such fine facilities for getting at it. Phey want a place; let's give them a place-the best in

the south. There is no time to lose. The business of these manufacturers is broken up, and they have to start anew. They have no time to wait, and the city that gets them must be up and at work.

Www a president of the United States in jects a newspaper campaign slander into his message, and thereby stigmatize the people of a large section of the republic, he comes very near to smirching his own administration.

A pay or two ago an industrious colored man poured some grease in all the curves of the Whitehall and West End street car line This shows that the managers are in favor o rapid transit. Let the good work go on.

MR. HARRISON is devoted to civil service re form. Some of his appointments in the south

CHEAP JOHN WANAMAKER ought to advertise for more floor-walkers in the postoffice de THE recent fire in Boston has been traced to

in electric wire. The electric wire is about as lively an affair as the ingenuity of man has WANAMAKER takes no interest in the dead

letter office. He has made it the rule of his life never to handle pawed-over goods. THE republicans in the house now want to change the rules that they made themselves But the gander ought to have a sprinkling

Montana appears to have some native-

THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT says it will be very amusing to see Reed use the sprinkling-pot or emocratic filibusters. Heavens! if the speaker has had his proboscis perforated the demo eratic party is lost.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

BUSINESS MEN EVERYWHERE will recollect J. B. Bennett, of Cincinnati, a well-known insur-ance agent, just after the war. He died the other day, and the newspapers are telling the story of his life. Bennett was the agent of the Eina Fire Insur-ance company, and he was such a phenomena uccess that his commissions averaged about \$50, 000 a year. Finally the company thought that its agent was making too much money, and tried to cut him down. Bennett wouldn't stand the cut. He had saved about shalf a million dollars. and he at once proceeded to organize companies o his own. He would have prospered, but the Chi-cago and Boston fires smashed him. In his family re-lations he was peculiarly unfortunate, and his last years were spent in sorrow and disappointment.

THE CENTURY is printing a collection of letters written by the duke of Wellington. The duke handled the sword better than the pen. He was no Gesar, He could not fight battles and then write about them. Nor was he the greatest soldier of his time. He fought Napoleon and came out victorious, but he was merely in at the death Waterloo was no test. The Spanish campaign should not count. Napoleon did not have his heart in that basiness. He was getting ready for Russia. Wellingfon's letters are of little interest to anybody. He was never frank and open. He was a cold-hearted egotist who never gave his officers and men credit for their work. He seemed always to think that he had fought his battles singlehanded and alone.

MRS. SMEDES, of Baltimore, recently sent Mr. Gladstone her book, "Memorials of a Southern Planter." Mr. Gladstone read it and wrote the au-thor a letter commending it, and offering to intro-duce it to the British public. He said that he reduce it to the British public. He said that he regarded the volume as a counterblast to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." When the histle of our old plantation life shall be faithfully pictured and presented to the world, the old south will be loved and admired in all lands where the highest types of manhood and womanbood are appreciated. The old time slave baron was a kind hearted gentleman who took care of his black servitors in a fatherly way, and did his lavel heat under conditions for which and did his level best under conditions for

THE CZAR'S CENSOR of the press has forbidden the circulation of the New York Post, Times, Sun, World and Tribune. The Herald is allowed to enter Russia. Several months ago the censor kicked up a little row over a paragraph in THE CONSTITUTION, but as he found that its sul scribers regarded it as one of the necessaries of life, the did not bar it out.

A GIRL NOW visiting Berlin, is eleven years ld, six feet high, and weighs 300 pounds. She is growing at the rate of an inch every two months, and the doctors say that when she is full grown she will weigh a ton. Her guardinns, despite her tender years, are anxious to secure a husband for her.

GEORGE W. SYMONDS, formerly of Georgia, and now a reporter on the Philadelphia Inquirer, walked into the office of the Dispatch last Tuesday and cowhided the editor, Mr. W. Y. Leader. It seems that the Dispatch had cast reflections on the character of Mrs. Symonds, who is a reporter on the Press. Leader's men rallled to his assistance, nds whipped him soundly and retired in

THROUGH THE SOUTH.

There is general rejoicing in Alabama over the victory of southern iron. Carnegie has just bought 2,000 tons of Alabama iron to be shipped to Pittsburg, and Sheffield celebrated Thanksgiving Day by shipping 300 tons by river to St. Louis.

The West Florence, Alabama, company was organized Saturday with \$4,000,000 capital under the presidency of ex-Governor Corneil, of New York, and general management of Mr. W. M. Pendleton, of Atlante.

The Masonic grand loage is in session in

dontgomery.

Norfolk is enjoying a tremendous boom Norfolk is enjoying a tremendous boom. Green and Buteman, of New York, have just bought for a syndicate which includes Mr. John Inman, the plants of the Shippers Compres company, the Atlantic Compress company and the National Compress company. The new company's capital is \$1,000,000 and with their railroad influence they will throw 200,000 bales more of cotton into Norfolk's export business. At the same time another company, largely of English capitalists, has been founded with a \$2,000,000 capital to develop the envirument of the town. On the beels of these important developments a pairty of Lynn shoe manufacturers came to Norfolk yesterday to look for sites for the rebuilding of the shoe factories burned at Lynn the other day.

The Virginia geological survey has brought to light important Indian relies on Piney branch hill. It is an Indian workshop for the manufacture of implements and weapons. In the excavation implements have been found buried down as far as the bed-rock underneath the soil.

practical remedy is to abolish jury exemptions and bring into the courts the best class of citizens. The bill does not propose that. Another affort of the Palmetto legislature is to abolish the homestead law. A bill to amend the constitution to that effect

Austin, Texas, is in the midst of a heated camp ign between Mayor Nalle and Mr. McDonald, his opponent for the succession. The question of municipal control of waterworks and gas are leading isn a McDonald is for extensive improvements for the city, and Mayor Naile is against them.

The programme for the coming Chantauqui assembly at DeFuniak springs is sa'd to be the best yet presented. Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison, of Atlants, and Rev. Dr. R. B. Headden, of Rome, Rev. Sam Jones, of Cartersville, and Mr. Constantin Sternberg, of Atlanta, are on the programme.

A Kansas and Missouri excursion of three undred will invade Florida Christmasweek. "New England city" is the name of a new town to be built by another detachment of Piymonth Rock missionaries. The directors of the company meet in Boston today, to arrange the details of an excursion which will furnish the town with folks. They are working it very much in the same way Fort Payne was built. her new town, but not another plece of Ne

England, is to be built at Bridgeport. The company has a capital slock of \$2,000,000 and owns 80,000 acres of coal and iron land in the Sequetchee val-The Tennessee coal, i on and railroad company

will establish a soil pipe factory at south Pittsbur Mr. Cassidy, a Philadelphia expert, has been se Mr. Cassidy, a Philadelphia expert, has been sensed down to make arrangements for the plant.

Mr. George W. Cable is in Nashville, the guest of Dr. Baskerville, of Vanderbilt university.

On Monday he addressed the pupils of Ward's Female seminary by invitation of Principal Hancock.

About fifty ladies and gentlemen were present, and a girl, in a French address, presented Mr. Cable with a floral tribute from the school. He was funch affected, and said: "The gift of flowers from south orn women is somothing

A remarkable deposit of gold has been discovered in Montgomery county, North Carolins on the place owned by ithe Sanders brothers. On

man in two hours got 2,000 pennyweights of gold. St. Paul's church, a handsome \$40,000 stone edifice was dedicated at Anniston Sunday by Bishop Joyce and Bishop Malialieu, assisted by Rev. T. C. Carter, of the Chattanooga Christian Birmingham is again wrestling with Buz-

zard's Roost. Prohibition in that quarter has brought quiet for some time, but now an ordinance to abolish the prohibition in that locality is before the aldermen on third reading and the Age-Herald enters a vigorous protest against its passage.

ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

Colonel R. H. Redding, director of the ex perimental station, visited his old quarters at the capitol yesterday. He reports that rapid progress is being made in the construction of the building which are being put up, and in a month, at the latest, everything will be in working order. Already experiments are being made with the smaller

Collector Wilson was lessened yesterday by \$1,778.10, which was paid to Comptroller General Wright by Messrs. O. H. and S. H. Wilson. Both gentlemen were on their brother's bond, and have now liquidated the debt due the state all but \$4,000. Among the decisions rendered by the upreme court Tuesday was one of more than usual importance. It was decided that a town council sitting as a court to try an offender had full power

The amount of the shortage owed by ex-Tax

to punish for contempt, even if such power wer not especially given in the charter of the town. It cided that the failure of the legisla ture to limit the punishment does not do away with the power of imposing punishment, and that the limit fixed by law as to justices courts could be construed to apply to a town council acting as

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. A Card from Dr. H. Hatcher.

To the Baptists of Georgia: There appeared in today's evening Journal a strange editorial for a secular paper. It was a severe attack upon the American Baptist Publication society and its publi eations. It is not easy to understand why a daily paper should take so carriest a part in a denomina-tional controversy, but we remember that December is the special time for an attack upon the society. In December, 1888, two remarkable circulars were published and widely circulated over the south by the publishers of rival publications of the American Baptist Publication society, and these circulars provoked great indig-nation among the Baptists of the south. They were similar in tone and spirit to the Evening Journal's editorial, and evidently were of kindred origin. The object of the circulars was to help the tusiness of tiese rival publications of the so-ciety, and such is the purpose of the editorial. The truth of the matter is, the negroes were engaged to write just three articles for the Baptist Teacher before the meeting of the Indianapolis convention. It is a mistake to ray that the speeches made in that convention so exaited the negroes in the estimation of the American Baptist Publication society, that those men were then engaged to write paper should take so earnest a part in a de

convention. It is a mistake to say that the speeches made in that convention so exalted the negroes in the estimation of the American Baptist Publication society, that those men were then engaged to write for the Teacher when the arrangement was made previous and published in the November Teacher, that went to pression August.

These men were not employed as regular contributors, but were to write, each, one single article during the year, making three in all, only of from six to eight inches in length. And these articles would be subject to revision and rejection by a committee appointed to examine and approve all articles received and published by the society.

Again, we always judge of the moral quality of an action by its intention. I have assurance from Dr. B. Griffith, the corresponding secretary, that there was positively no intention to offend the south, and the thought never once entered the head nor the heart of any man connected with the society. The purpose was to give some recognition to the colored Baptists. The Home Mission society of New York spends thousands of dollars in educating the colored preachers and in missionary work among them in the south, and our own home mission board in Allanta in its annual report for 1889, statedithat it was doing a great work among the colored people in theological instruction, and the brethren, hoping to encourage the colored people, merely asked them to try their hands on three subjectes, in no wise touching the race trouble, but purely religions. When the anneuncement came that sowthern Baptists felt aggrieved, the society did readily discialm any such purpose, and was ready to do whatever was best. It did not publish these explanations because nothing co-certifing the matter had appeared in any of our papers. No patrons of the society silterature need fear in the least that they will in any wise find anything to offond. The society has the strongest and best men north and south to write for the Baptist Teacher and its other helps. I append the names of some

A series of doctrinal and denominational articles as follows:

W. S. Benick, D. D., editor Baptist Chronicle Shreveport, La.; H. A. Tupper, D. D., corresponding secretary foreign board, Southern Baptist couvention, Richmond, Va.; Rev. H. M. Wharton, editor Battimere Baptist, Baltimore, Md.; G. A. Nunnsily, D. D., president Mercer university, Macon, Ga.; J. B. Gambrell, D. D., edfor Southern Baptist Record Meridian, Mississippi.

The forecome brethren are content, and have

B. Gambrell, D. D., editor Sonthern Baptist Record, Meridian, Mississippi.

The foregoing brethren are content and have made an complaint, and already the Teacher for Jaruary is ready for deliverance, and the contributions of some of these noble men are in it, and they continue at their work for the society. The only complaint comes from the city, where the rival publications are problemed. And not in a denominational paper, but in a secular paper, the business manager of which, and who is also one of its proprietors and was once publisher, and is a near relative of the present publisher of the rival publications.

ive of the present publisher of the rival publications.

I appeal to the Baptiets of Georgia. I have been in your state for five years, and you know me. I am a southern man, a native of old Virginia, and have spentiall my lite in the south, and I deplore this untimely effort to renew sectional strife and hate. I have been with the society for two years, and I have not seen a word in any of its publications calculated to offend any southern man, and when I do see it I shall sever my connection with it and publish it to the world.

I ask that this second attempt to injure the society may be regarded by you as was the first effort one year ago—a mere business matter to injure a rival and build up one's own business. The society asks only to be irreated fairly and honorably small its esks to man its business in all honorable ways, but never in the spirit of the circulars and the editorial in yesterday's Journal.

Atlanja, Ga., December 5, 1881

"A Drea Restarant,"
as given under the dangerous of Miss Ida Johnson, at Concordia hall be evening, was one of the anatory treats of the first because were a summer of well hid on your people, and an did emarkably well a good a tiesce was present.

THE WILLSON CASE.

WILLSON VS. THE STANDARD LIFE AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION.

Judge Newman Instructs the Jury to Return Verdict for the Defendant Yesterday United States District Court. A receiver

The case of Dr. J. S. Willson against the Standard Life and Accident association, of Detroit, was terminated yesterday, so far as the United States district court is concerned. A motion will be made for a new trial.

If this is refused—and probably so, even if it is granted—the case will go to the supreme court of the United States.

In many respects, the case is without a precedent in this country.

Dr. Willson had both feet cut off at the Whitehall street crossing ir August, 1888. He held a policy for \$10,000 in the Detroit company. This the company, after investigating the case, refused to pay. They based this refusal on the broad ground that Dr. Willson hed unconstituted in the case. had unnecessarily and recklessly exposed himself to danger.

Dr. Willson sued in the city court for \$10,000, the amount of his policy, \$2,500 damages, and \$1,000 attorneys' fees. The suit was trensferred to the United States District court, Judge Newman presiding.

The defense—the accident company—was

epresented by Mr. W. H. Rhett Tom Glenn. Judge G. W. Sill, of New York, who was adjuster for the company and advisor on-payment of the policy, was associated with them

The plaintiff was represented by Colone Albert H. Cox. How far can a man expose himself so that

the policy will still cover an accident from exposure?—that was the question. The provison in the policy upon which the company relied is as follows:

"This policy is issued and accepted sub-to the following conditions: " (3) I insurance does not cover " unneinsurance does not cover " unnecessary exposure to danger (unless in an effort to save human life) " or walking or being on the roadbed or bridge of any railway." Dr. Wilson's testimony was that he had seen the engine approaching when he was about twelve feet from the track, and at that time he judged the train to be thirty feet away. He thought he would have plenty of time to cross.

When he saw the engine again it was only four or five feet from him, and he was just at the track and could not step back in time.

After the testimony for the plaintiff was all in, a motion was made to non-suit the case. Judge Newman over ruled this motion to hear the testimony of the defense. After this testimony was concluded, the motion was re-

newed.

Judge Newman, at 12:30 yesterday, instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defense.

Dr. Willson states that the motion for a new trial will be made at once.

Judge Pardee, of the circuit court, is expected here next week. It is possible that he will remain to hear the argument on this motion.

The ground for the motion is that enough evidence was introduced to carry the case to the jury.

If the motion is denied the case will then be

carried to the supreme cou TALKING FOR CHICAGO.

What Governor Gordon Has to Say of the Great Windy City. Governor Gordon was again at his office in Governor Gounda.
the new capitol yesterday.
He found an immense accumulation of letters
and important business waiting for him which left

him very little time to talk. As to his speech and the effect it had on the people of Chicago, Governor Gordon refused to speak, saying that too much had already been printed

Concerning the beauty of the city and its wonderful growth, however, the governor was eloquent.
"The city has grown," he said, "both from the increase and constant multiplication of the people and from the extension of the city limits unfil its dimensions are like those of the city of Lendon. For instance, the train on which I returned left the depot in the dimensions are like those of the city of Lendon. For instance, the train on which I returned left the depot in the heart of the city at 11:30, and at moon we were still within the city limits. This just gives a conception of the geographical extent of Chicago. It is claimed that in one of the stockyards there are 3,000 acres, and that the tracts laid to move the cars of meat daily slaughtered equals in length the sidetracks of any trunk line in America. It was told that over 40,000 animals, of various kinds, are killed there every day."

"Do you think Chicago will get the world's fair?"

fair T and y don't know about their prospects. It is certainly true that they have vast facilities of getting people in and out of the city with their thirty-eight trunk lines and stemmers on their lake front run daily. They also have great facilities for housing and feeding the multitude. Another argument they use with force is that Chicago is better than New York because it would enable and compel foreigners to see more of the country. Taking it er, they have much in their favor. as I am personally concerned, however. I have clined to take any active part in discussing "How were you impressed by the people you

"How were you impressed by the people you met?"

"Most pleasantly. Every consideration was shown me that their citizens could suggest, and I appreciated profoundly the hospitality shown me by the individuals as well as by the city, because of the motive of the mission which carried me to Chicago."

"Did you see the new opera house?"

"Yes. They had it lighted the night Lieft, though it is not completed inside. Beyond a doubt it is the mest gigantic structure of the kind that I ever saw in this country or in Europe. It has a seating capacity of from 7,000 to 12,000. The lower floor is finished in African and French marble, and is remarkable for its beauty and novelty. The great organ in it cost nearly \$40,000, and the stage measures the exact number of feet as the floor of the largest music hall they now have,"

"Will you return to Chicago as reported?"

"No. I was cordially invited to do so, and I would have liked to return, but my business makes it impossible for me to leave Atlanta again for some time."

IN THE COURTS.

Refore Judge Marshall J. Clarke yesterday Before Judge Marshall J. Clarke yesterday the trial of the ten thousand dollar damage suit of the Plowboy company against M. E. Maher was concluded. The grounds of the suit have already been stated, as being for unlawful levy upon certain material as the property of John L. Conley, which really belonged to the Plowboy company, or was claimed to belong to that concern. claimed to belong to that concern

claimed to belong to that concern.

After being out a short time the jury found a verdict for the defendant. This relieves Mr. Maher of the liability for damages, but it does not alter the original suit between Mr. Conley and Mr. Maher, of which it is the outgrowth. The old case will come up again in the city court sometime early in January.

One year in the chaingang, without alterna-One year in the chaingang, without alternative, was the sentence imposed upon Frank Long, arraigned on the charge of public indecency. Long is the negro who created such a sensation out near the cemetery last October. He gave the police considerable trouble in his capture, and committed the offense three different times before he was finally apprehended.

Long was tried and found guilty a month or so ago, but Judge Van Epps grasted a new trial on a technicality. The negro, on the stand yesterday, denied all connection with the offense, but he was positively identified by two of the ladies whom he had frightened.

The criminal branch of the superior court was occupied most of yesterday in trying the negro girl, Queen Mop. for stealing a lot of silverware from Colonel Grant's residence. The only other case of any consequence was that against Chick Brown, for barglarizing a cigar sions. Ex-Policeman J. S. Gillman was the principal witness, and as his testimony was in direct contradiction of the story he told the superior officer to whom he reported the barglary when he made the arrest, Solicitor Hill moved to give Brown a verdict and he was discharged.

Jim Johnson plead guilty to simple larceny, but

Mr. W. T. Moyers yesterday entered suit for Mr. T. E. DeBray, against the Central Railway and banking company for \$10,000 damages. The declaration alleges that the plaintiff was sensonaly injured by the train on which he was a passenger, ranning into several freight cars that had been left standing on the main track between Broad atreet bridge and West End.

Ten Gallons of Whisky

KENNESAW MILLS TH ER APPOIN ED FOR THE

ILLS LAST nk Files a Bill Appointed Tem and Ha porary

ted for the Ker

esaw mills. Last night C a bill in favor of Marietta. He nce file ank, and prayed for the Gate City N mal company restraining an injunction ag it from transferri cumbering its assets. was granted, and W A temporary inju G. Whitlord was ted receiver.

The Gate City to the extent of about twenty thousand dolars. There are other Atlanta creditors, among them the Traders' nk, to whom the mills

One of the largest creditors of the milling company is the state of the late R. H. Yeste day morning Mr. Paul administrator of the estate, secured mill a nortgage for about twenty-five Richards. Romare, admin from the mill a n thousand dollar The company made other maller mortgag said, and the action of the Gate City bank's attorneys was probably due to a knowl dige of these transactions.

course, to the inti-The trouble due, of he Central elevator, at Chattasaw mills ar failed so die nooga, which rously a few days ago. Mr. T. H. Check, of dent of bot mpanies. He feels confident ing company will not be greatly by the elevator failure, and when that the m mbarrase esday said that ore on W de milis were all right.

The nev of this embarrassm of the Ken nesaw will be read with deep regret by the en of Atlanta, and it is sincerely noped that the troubles may be easily ad-

A NEW GLASS FACTORY. ock Nearly All Subscribed for Plant Be Located on the Georgia nta is to have another glass fa dy most of the stock for the never taken, and it is only a quest en active work will be con of the buildings. be known as the Gate City

and the capital stock, outside of the will be thirty thousand dollars, with nd has been secured, between four and and the location, which is adjoining the ve acres Cotton mills, is one of that could be found. e very best for and actively at rork on th terprise are Hon rank P. Rice. W

A. Hemphil, J. W. English, C. nd also the dem of the market every success in the

a," said Mr. Finkell yes ianta Glass works, which bid mine for its owners, the section is at Baltimore as much glass as one fac as splendid railway facili ble location for another es terday. "Beside by the way, has only other factor

n the country. We will r dealers ware, chim-we get everything in ne of Bohemian goods a med to make the Gate ire, liquor o, when w is and a line It is des d. Most of them

work is commenced about eighty-five fill be employed, including to blowers, completed.

"Se expect to get to work on the build couple of weeks" said Mr. Fenkel', "aud if every couple of weeks" said Mr. Fenkel', smoothly, the works will be in full middle of March next, a little of the fi BUILDING UP ATLANTA

If anybody needs to be convined that At-lanta is fast becoming a manufacturing center as great as any city of its siz, he has only to as great as any visit that part of the city hown as Bellwood.
d y ds of the handsome own as Bellwood Boyd & Baxter buildly, the new Topaz Cinchona Cordial office and manufactory are found. Within a rone's brow of that is the Boyd & Baxter buil found. Within a int works earing comple tion, and not the off, workmen are busy with match-factory building. Then the match-factory building. Then just starttove and Range wor ney to back it and value le patents upon which to work.

TROUBLE AT MT. AIRY. Miscreants Who Have Attacked the At

The Air-Line passenger trains are having a tough time with a gang of miscreants about Mount Airy.

The passenger train coming south Wednesday night was rocked just north of Mount Airy. As the train rolled through a cut more than the continuous and the continuous areas of the continuous and the continuous and the continuous areas of the continuous areas of the continuous and the continuous areas of the continuous areas of the continuous and the continuous areas of the co night was rocked just north of Mount Airy. As train rolled through a cut more than a dozen is stones were hurled at it. One crashed through window breaking it into atoms. The stone struct passenger on the arm hurting him considerab Conductor Francis stopped the train and made search, but the secondreis had disappeared.

The passenger train moving north encounter the same gang at the same place about noon yested ay.

day.

Lead instead of stones, however, was used.

A load of shot was fired through one of the windows, making a hole, larger than a man's hand.

Luckily no one was sitting in the range, but the shattered glass flew all over a lady sitting just behind the window. Conductor Storall could not find any one near the road when the train was stopped.

In a Tight Place.

Last evening Patrolman Ethridge and Detective Green arrested John Badford, a young man who has been firing on the Georgia road.

Badford is obarged with seduction, and one of his victims is a very young girl who lives far out on Decatur street.

Badford was arrested as soon as he got off the train, and when arrested supposed it was at the instance of another of his victims, who lives on the same street. The latter is about twenty-five years old. Dr. Scott's Lecture Tonight. Tonight, at the First Methodist church, Rev. W. J. Scott will lecture on "Shakspeare

His Time."

The admirers of the immortal bard and his contemporaries will be delighted with this lecture. Dr. Scott will describe the famous wits of the "Mermaid," and sepecially Sir Walter Raleigh and the Earl of Essex. Other contemporaries of the world-renowned dramatist will also receive a due share of attention. Dr. J. G. Armstrong will recite Hamilet's soliloquy, and several other selections.

Tickets for sale at the bookstores and at Tyner's drug store.

Jas. B. Baird will give in his lecturate information that every man in Atlant id know. If you have not already secured, don't fall to call by or send to the secretary today and obtain one. The lecture will be

AN AFFAIR O MR. JOHNSON AND MR.

WITH PIST A Duel Which Was Fou Blank Cartridges-A

Joke With No Fatal Re Mr. Paul Johnson and Mr.

fought a duel yesterday. Three shots were exch pais, and at the third fire Mr. The seconds then be culty, and Mr. J. E. Wyatt, 1 ond, and Mr. Dan Hall, who Mr. Johnson, exchar Mr. Owens was taken from the apparently uncor

friends the story of the a which he had been one of Tuesday evening Mr. Paal John employed as shipping clerk by Mr. had a difficulty with one of his fe had a difficulty with one were exchanged and the two parted as mortal enemies. The set Johnson confided to the postoffice that he had been engaged that to slaughter his enemy we

Mr. Hall and Mr. Owens ceived a brilliant scheme which one or two friends, they carried head was procured from theom head was procured from the class of the son's former friend, but present on it a challenge was written. Roof only thing that could satisfy the honor of the imaginary challenges was the weapons to be decument closed by saying that principal might be kept from the fall ness, and in such case his second. We own would act for him.

The challenge was presented.

The challenge was presented his reputation as a man of couragone if he declined to fight a so far as to offer to act as second bearer of the accept

The meeting was to take place at About noon Mr. Johnson said he wants home to Stone Mountain and say good his family. He was finally penual such a course would not be in accordance the code, and he consented to dies was Hall.

Mr. Johnson's appetite was told Mrs. Hall—who was in the was killed. He claimed that he could but with permission he would take whisky—during the meal he took it.

Promptly at the hour amounts of the could be the could Promptly at the hour appointed all the

Dr. Westmoreland had been per act as surgeon, and he was on huge case of instruments.

The old rock quarry just lever park was chosen for the battle group way to the field Mr. Hall, Mr. Joh. Dr. Westmoreland occupied one h

other.

After a suitable spot had been come westmoreland spread a trightful arm and knives under a tree and told to go on with the fight.

to go on with the fight.

Five paces were measured of and it agreed that at the word 'one' the pitchis be given to the principles; at the word they should prepare themselves, and a word 'three' they should fire.

When Mr. Johnson looked across that feet which separated him from Mr. Over feelings got the best of him. Before it is could interfer he surrang across the could interfere he sprang across throwing his arms about Owe

"Owens, I love you. You are the of friend I have, and I don't want to find I have I h

seconds sprang to one side. I "two" could be pronounced, the weeks
with a pistol shot.
Mr. Johnson had fired.
With one bound, after discharge
weapon, he reached his second's to
three both arms about him, turning i

that his body was between his own Owens's gun.

Mr. Johnson was told that his co not suitable for the field of drink from a flask he conse drink from a flask he consented to my more. Again the men were posted time at the word three, both pistols at together. When the smoke cleared at Johnson was not in sight. He was disbehind a tree at some distance from him. Owens said he was not satisfied manded another shot. This time tweeter administered before Mr. Johnst sented to toe the mark for the time.

were administered before Mr. Johnson when however, too quick for Mr. Johnson Two word and his shot came together, and with waiting to see the result, he started for the summary waiting to see the result, he started for the summary waiting to see the result, he started for the swamp.

When he turned at last the wh When he turned at last the whole par gathered about the prostrate form of Owens. Mr. Hall went into the swamp his man and told him he had badly m. Owens and common decency requisions to the should return and offer his assistance. In the mean time Dr. Westmords bound a number of bandages about Mr. shoulder and he was groaning frightful. Mr. Wyatt told Mr. Johnson he had believe a coward, and thereupon Mr. Hall his pistol and fired at Mr. Wyatt shots were exchanged, and again Mr. awas found behind a tree. When the between the seconds was adjusted, at turned on his man and told him he esecond a man who ran away, and let his

was found behind a tree. When he between the seconds was adjusted, Mr. Iturned on his man and told him he seeled second a man who ran away, and let him be seed on the seeled of the seeled of the seeled of the seeled of ground, saying: "Doctor, don't let hall me. I only ran because I was altitle seven not because I was afraid."

When the duelist reached town Br. When the duel was dueling town short of money. After some permission of taking Owens away.

While the duel was still being dasked if any duel had been fought. "Not by me," said Mr. Johnson, "lass seen a pistol for a month."

He then disappeared through the backwhen Mr. Hall went home to superfound Mr. Johnson occupying one of the sin his stable. He was told that hence had given for him and he would not be amounted to the stable of the was told that hence had always a him, but the ball passed thman in the stable. He was told that hence had lungs and a hemorrhage took him off.

"My God!" said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the said Johnson. "I've kill man; but I want everybody to the

crowd in earnest. A Happy Marr Mr. John Barford and Miss Sarah Ja-terly were maried last evening at E. I church. Rev. Mr. Barrett performed the ear-in the presence of quite a large mattering of the contracting parties. Both body and DALE

IDENTIFIE.

gation of th John Osborne Dale, or words He spent a po 1, at the static he was taken ou room and a gu

Wednesday is known in At He did not go been away for her home, as i Is away, and w Deacon Smith It was nearl returned, and was going to to Yesterday m

and Captain put him under The scheme pportunity ar etween him Identify him. But later in formed by Pat going to slip fficer Walto

Mr. Dale w attorneys and and was carri The Air-L just at this he

stepped a ta brown beard tion that was It was Nut Mr. George than he, is a wronged by cars he wen

He had or not Mr. After a fe ton, accom streets. I past that c Pendleto "We w think the

They ha the Christ ould be Pryor str As they nntil he Why. I know !

brother,

Arrivin carried corridor, Donald. who is on with Mr. For an syes fix

to questi "Gent the drift to. It's I know pwn brot and I a Nutall as "How sister?" I could porter tare blue.

peared r

on the st "I nev Mr. Dale taker in A few passional closely fe in. The over, and Right mittee correct appeare ton's he His co through jected, man of who tra identity his siste

Capta stationh marked "I win bver sa proper here. S noes." At the he puffe the room "Well "have y
"No,
plied, "
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what I i "Did Rockma "Wel

MISCELLANEOUS.

R M. FARRAR,

RECEIVER.

Special to Country Merchants.

TREMENDOUS BARCAINS

PLUSH AND FANCY GOODS!

CHRISTMASTRADE

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SODA WATER

-AND

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A fresh supply of Nunnally's Candy re-ceived every day.

### DALE UNDER ARREST.

IDENTIFIED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW AS NUTALL.

The Sensational Culmination of an Investigation of the Character of the Atlanta Preacher, Whose Trial Will Be Today. John Osborne Herbert Nutall-Fontaine-

Dale, or words to that effect is under arrest. He spent a portion of yesterday in cell No. 1, at the stationhouse, but about 7 o'clock he was taken out and sent up to the captain's room and a guard placed over him.

Wednesday evening Rev. W. R. Dale, as he is known in Atlanta, returned from Rockmart. He did not go directly home, although he had been away for several days, and Mrs. Dale left her home, as is her custom when her husband is away, and went to spend the night with Deacon Smith, a neighbor in Bellwood.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when the husband returned, and nobody knew just what steps he was going to take.

Yesterday morning he came into the city, and Captain W. P. Manly, of the police force,

put him under surveillance at once.

The scheme was to wait until a convenient opportunity and get up an accidental meeting between him and a gentleman who was to

But later in the day Chief Connolly was informed by Patrolman Goodson that Dale was going to slip out, and he at once sent Call Officer Walton and Patrolman Smith to arrest

Mr. Dale was found at the office of one of his attorneys and arrested. He submitted quietly, and was carried to the stationhouse. It was then about 11 o'clock.

### HIS NEMESIS.

The Air-Line train pulled in from Charlotte just at this hour, and from the first-class coach stepped a tall, well-built gentleman, with a brown beard and mild blue eyes in which there was a calm, self-possessed look of determination that was unmistakable even to a stranger. It was Nutall's nemesis.

Mr. George B. Horton, for it was no other than he, is a brother of the woman so cruelly wronged by Nutall, and as soon as he left the cars he went directly in search of Judge Pen-

He had been sent for by the committee of churchmen for the purpose of proving whether or not Mr. Dale was identical with the fugitive bigamist, Nutall.

After a few minutes' conversation Mr. Hor ton, accompanied by Judge Pendleton, walked down to the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets. It had been pre-arranged among the committee that Mr. Dale should be carried past that corner at 12:10 p. m. sharp, and Judge Pendleton said:

"We will wait right here, Mr. Horton, for I think they will bring the man by here in a lew minutes."

They had not long to wait. Captain Man ley told Mr. Dale that they would walk up to the Christian Index office so that the matter ould be investigated, and the two walked up Pryor street together. "YONDER IS THE MAN."

As they walked up the crowded street Mr. Horton's eye wandered from one to another until he saw Mr. Dale, and then he remark-

"Why, vonder is the man. That is Nutall. I know him just as well as I know my own brother, whom I left yesterday."

Arriving at the Index office Mr. Dale was carried into the last vacant room down the corridor, on the left, and ushered into the presence of Mr. A. D. Adair, Rev. Dr. Mac-Donald, Mr. H. H. Tucker and Mr. Roan, who is one of Mr. Dale's attorneys.

In a few minutes Judge Pendleton arrived with Mr. Horton, who was ushered into the

For an instant Mr. Horton stood with his syes fixed on the man accused. Mr. Dale's eyes roved restlessly over, under and around Mr. Horton's figure, but never once did he look the man straight in the eyes.

His face grew a shade paler, but otherwise he exhibited no signs of emotion.
"Yes, that is Nutall!" said Mr. Horton,

quietly, as he took his seat. "This is the gentleman whom we sent for from North Carolina to identify you," re

marked one of the committee. After the silence was broken, Mr. Dale apeared more at ease, and the committee began to question him so as to draw him out. "I never saw that man in my life before,"

he said. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Horton, as he saw the drift of the talk, "I see what you are up to. It's no use to carry this thing any further,

to, It's no use to carry this thing any further, I know him just as well as I know my pwn brother. I would know him in Egypt, and I am just as sure that he is J. O. H. Nutall as I am that I am alive."

"How old was that man who married your sister?" asked Mr. Dale.

"I couldn't tell you, to save my life. I couldn't even tell you what year they were married. But I know that you are the man."

"Why, you stated to a Constitution reporter that Nutall had brown eyes. My eyes are blue."

"You are mistaken. I never saw The Constitution reporter. Perhaps my brother did, but I don't care anything about the color of your eyes. I knew you when I first saw you on the street."

on the street."

HE WAS EXCITED.

"I never saw you before in my life and"—
Mr. Dale spat on the floor, "and you are mistaken in the man."

A few more words passed, all quiet and dispassionate, and then Mr. Henry Hillyer closely followed by Mr. A. E. Thornton came in. The story of identification was again gone over, and then the conference ended.

Bight here it is prepare to state that the com-

Pver, and then the conference ended.

Right here it is proper to state that the committee requested that THE CONSTITUTION correct certain published statements that appeared in an afternoon paper, as to Mr. Horton's having used any opproblous epithets. His conduct was quiet and gentlemanly throughout the ordeal to which he was subjected, and which would have unnerved a man of less nerve than the North Carolinian, who traveled so far to satisfy himself as to the identity of the man who so ruthlessly wronged bis sister.

Captain Manly conducted his prisoner to the tationhouse, and on the way the latter re-

marked:
"I wish I may drop dead this minute if I
sver saw that man before. But this is the
proper way. Let them bring that woman
here. She ought to know me, if anybody

At the stationhouse he lit a cigarette, which e puffed as his restless gaze wandered around

At the stationhouse he lit a cigarette, which he puffed as his restless gaze wandered around the room.

"Well, he identified you," said a reporter; "have you anything to say now?"

"No, this is not the time to say it," he replied, "but I have ample evidence to prove my identity."

"How long have you been here?"

"I have been in and around Atlanta for ten years. I can establish myself as being just what I have represented."

"Did you get enough evidence around Rockmart to prove yourself clear?"

"Well, that depends upon how far back they go. This man Horton claims to know me away back, even before my time. Look here," said he turning to Chief Connolly, "I am getting tired of this. I want some steps to be taken to protect me from that man."

"He says he cares nothing more about the mass."

"Well, I shall see that he is made to care,"
md his voice shook with angry emotion.
"It becomes my painful duty to search you,
ir," said Stationhouse Keeper Foote.
"Yery well, sir. Do your duty."

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.
The prisoner was neatly attired in a black
uit, frock coas, and were a besver. He
coked like a minister, and his face was smoothy shaven and the hair was carafully trimmed

about his neck. His features are strongly marked, prominent nose and chin and dark blue eyes deep set under an intellectual brow. But the hair is peculiar. It is what might be termed a bright chestrut color, and, although the man's face looks forty-five or fifty, there is not a gray hair on his head.

It has the appearance of being dyed, and is peculiarly glossy and smooth, as if it were kept constantly oiled or dampened.

This was remarked by the ministers immediately after the investigation began, and few believe that his hair is of its original, natural color.

color.

He was placed in cell No. 1, and there he remained in company with an under-aged youth, who had been convicted of going into a barroom and fined \$5.75 by Judge Anderson.

MR. HORTON TALKS.

Mr. Horton went down to call on his friend Mr. Fetzer, of Fetzer & Pharr, and the greeting was very cordial betteen the two friends, who have known each other a long time.

"Did you identify him?" asked Mr. Fetzer.

"Why, certainly I did. I knew him as readily as I'd know you. If I had a million, and was a gambling man, I'd bet it against a thousand that he is Nutall.

"I tell you I had a great many misgivings

thousand that he is Nutall.
"I tell you I had a great many misgivings when I started, and told my brother that I dreaded to go to Atlanta for fear I wouldn't be able to say yes or no. But the man was under a cloud. The committee had written me a cloud. The committee had written me that his character was in jeopardy, and I decided that it would be an act of injustice to him in case it was not Nutall, for me not to go and satisfy myself and them as to his identity."

"But the minute I saw him on the street, it flashed all over me in an instant. I knew him as well just as I know my brother."
"With his beard off, and all?" asked a

"With his beard off, and all?" asked a listener.

"I didn't have to look at his beard, nor even his face to tell that it was Nutsil. His very walk, the way he carried his chin and that stoop in the shoulders. Why, it was impossible for me to mistake him."

"Will you prosecute him?" he was asked.

"No, I care nothing about him. Still, since I left the committee meeting I feel just like he ought to be in the penitentiary. In some communities they would hang that man for what he has done. I am not an advocate of any such thing, myself, and I care nothing about him now. Had I met him when he first deserted my sister he would not have been here now."

deserted my sister he would not have been here now."

"When did he leave her?"

"I cannot recall the exact date, but I think he left saying that he was going to the King's Mountain centennial, which I believe was in 1878. He pretended to be going on a collecting tour. For that reason we feared that he had been robbed and murdered up there in those mountains."

A CRUEL REVELATION.

"When did you learn the truth?"

"I think it was at Gastonia that I got wind

"When did you learn the truth?"

"I think it was at Gastonia that I got wind of the true state of the case, and there I lost sight of him and returned home."

"It must have hurt your sister terribly."

"It did; and she has never gotton over it. He was just as kind as a man could be in his family relations, but he became fascinated with this girl—Migs Rawlins—who boarded in the same house with them; and after he had betrayed her he saw that there was no alternative, and took her and left. You see Nutall was an attractive man. He could play on almost any instrument of music, and was polite and amiable, so that he was a favorite with both sexes."

sexes."
"How long have you known of his where-

"How long have you known of his whereabouts?"

"Not until recently. Mrs. Rawlins pursuaded her daughter to return from Conyers, Ga., whither he had carried her, and then we heard that he was dead. We paid no further attention to him, and even when they began to write to us about him, of late, we kept the news from our sister. We did not desire that she should be made to suffer any more by resurrecting the old story. We were determined that she should not be interviewed, and should not be dragged into the matter for the purpose of identifying him. That is why I came myself, in response to the request of the committee. I am willing to remain and appear as a witness, if it is desired, although I am a farmer and sawmill man and have a great deal of business sawmill man and have a great deal of business on my hands."

A WARRANT SWORN OUT.

About 4 o'clock Chief Connolly appeared before Justice Owens and swore out a warrant against the prisoner, charging num with big-

The case was set for 9 o'clock this morning, The case was set for 90 clock this morning, at which time the preliminary trial will begin. As the alfeged crime was committed in Paulding county, it is altogether probable that "Dr. Pale and Mr. Nutall" will be carried there for a hearing before the courts of that

county.

He has employed as counsel Messrs. Anderson & Thompson and Speaire & Roan, at they will appear in behalf of the man who charged with having married two and seduce a third girl; and whose strange career is so curiously mixed that he, himself, seems hardly equal to the task of unraveiing the tangled skein.

Last night he spent very pleasantly in com-pany with Patrolman Bob Lawshe. He did

pany with Patrolman Bob Lawshe. He did not eat any dinner or supper, but about 9:30 o'clock ordered some fruit, which he ate while he conversed very cheerfully in regard to his case, reiterating his confidence in an early release from all his difficulties.

"I shall be able to prove who I am," he said, "with very little difficulty. What I regret most is my wife, who will be greatly worried by my being held in custody. I feel perfectly safe and satisfied that all will comeright in due time."

In response to a telegram from Chief Connolly Sheriff Moon, of Dallas, telegraphed that he would be here today.

### THE NEWS IN BELLWOOD.

How Brother Dale's Flock Discussed th Arrest-Mrs. Dale Talks.

The news of Mr. Dale's arrest created a profound sensation in the Bellwood section of Atlanta where the reverend gentleman is best

For nearly five years, Mr. Dale has had charge of the Seventh Baptist church, and during that time he has made many friends

and some enemies.

Five of the leading members of his flock were discussing the situation on their way out Marietta street yesterday afternoon. The news of Mr. Dale's arrest had just reached

"Well, that rather stumps us," said one of the gentlemen when told of Mr. Horton's positive identification. "We have all stuck by Brother Dale in this matter, believing that the stories were the works of his enemies. Even now we will do all in our power for him if he is innocent; but if he is guilty there isn't a

man in his church who won't say that he ought to be in the penitentiary."

The sentiment was heartly endorsed by the other four.

Mr. Roberts, Mr. Allen, Mr. Barnett, Mr.

other four.

Mr. Roberts, Mr. Allen, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Gober and Mr. Fuller, all prominent in the church, were in the group.

"When this matter first came up," said Mr. Barrett, "I told Mr. Dale that I did not be lieve the charges, and that I was ready to help him in any way in my power. I like him, and have always liked him, but I told him that if the story were true he deserved to be punished, and he agreed with me fully. This story about our pastor, whether false or true, has hurt our church, and we hope it will be settled one way or another soon. But the person who would be most hurt, should it prove true, is Mrs. Dale, a most estimable lady whom we all respect and like."

Mr. Dale has the reputation among members of his congregation of being a very shrewd man. He preaches a good sernon, and has built up a church with probably a hundred and fifty members. These members are his warm friends, and none have believed it possible that the charges against their pastor were true.

possible that the charges against their pastor were true.

Some time ago all was not so harmonious. There was in the church an opposition element, and the troubles resulted in the withdrawal of several leading members. The charges against Mr. Dale were first attributed to this opposition; but, of course, since the story has been so fully told, it has been found that the suspicions were unfounded.

It is the biggest sensation Bellwood has ever had, and is being discussed in every household.

the rough little street, for it bears every indi-cation of the presence and care of a thrifty

cation of the presence and care of a thrity house-wife.

This is Rev. Walter R. Dale's home.
And here the minister's wife and her four-year-old boy spent the lonely hours of yester-day waiting for the husband and father who did not come.

The rather difficult task of breaking to the wife the news of her husband's identification and arrest fell to the lot of a Constitution reporter.

There was a nervous twitching of the lips, a

slight evidence of moisture in the eyes of Mrs. Dale as she listened to the recital, but beyond that she was thoroughly composed. "Have they sent him to jail?" was her first

"Have they sent him to jail?" was her first question.

The arrest was explained.
"But they'll let him out on bond—they'll have to do that. He told me when he left this morning that he would certainly be back this evening and I shall expect him."

Then she continued, "Well, of course, I'm not altogether surprised for I have known of this trouble for some time. But they must let him give bond."
"Do you think him——"
"Innocent? Why of course I do. I know him thoroughly and I believe that all he has told me is true. He has been a kind, good, true husband and I do not believe it possible that he is anything but what he claims to be. I have been married about five years and have known him for some years longer and he has always been a true and good Christian man."
"You married him at Dallas, I believe?"
"Yes."
"And before that he lived at Rockmart. Has he ever told you the story of his life back of Rockmart?"
"Of course he has. He has told me all about the in fact I may say I hear he lived to the story of the s

of Rockmart?"

"Of course he has. He has told me all about it—in fact I may say I know his life 'from a to izzard.'"

"And his record is everywhere good?"

"Of course it is. I am thoroughly satisfied."

"Will you tell me about that part of his life? Without that being told the public will be inclined to believe him guilty."

"No, I cannot do that. All that is in the hands of his attorneys and will come out at the right time. I do not feel at liberty to say anything about it."

"Was he ever in Convers?"

"Was he ever in Conyers?"
"Not that I know of. No, I am sure he never was there."
Mrs. Dale asked about Mr. Horton and about his sister, who was Mrs. Nutall.
"When is she coming to Atlanta?" she

"Not at all. Her brother says—"
"But she must come. They can't condemn him on one man's testimony—certainly, she must come!" She was excited now, and talked rapidly. "They must bring here here. Surely she can come, and can stand it if I can, who, if the stories told are true, am more deeply wronged than she is."

She became calm once more. She told of Dale's coming to Dallas, of his boarding with her mother and before that at a hotel. Only Not at all. Her brother says-

her mother and before that at a hotel. Only once more did she show any excitement. That was when the rather mysterious niece spoken of in the Rockmart feature of the story was mentioned

"That is a pack of lies," she said excitedly. "A pack of lies!"

Mrs. Dale, who is a young and decidedly pretty lady, is greatly admired by the members of the little congregation and by all others who know her, and many were the expressions of sympathy for her yesterday.

AT THE THEATER.

"Guilty Without Crime" was greeted by a fair audience at DeGive's last night. The play is a strong one, and was highly enjoyed by those who Miss Ramie Austen proved herself an actress of very much more than ordinary ability. and as Stella she was very greatly enjoyed. Dore Davidson is known as one of the best character actors, and fully sustained his excellent reputation. The supporting company was sufficiently strong to make the play a good one,

"Said Pasha." This evening, for the first time in Atlanta, This evening, for the first time in Atlanta, this tuneful opera will be presented by the Thompson Opera company. Mr. Thompson, the proprietor of this organization, has been in town for a few days to receive and prepare his scenery, and he promises a performance perfect in every manner. New Orleans gave "Said Pasha" enthusiastic houses. One of the New Orleans papers thus analyzes in detail the performance:

Of the opera proper, it may be said that from the opening chorus, for male volce, "Long Life to the Pasha" sung tunafully, down to the closing number, the vocalism proved very attractive.

Elliot's Jolly Voyagers. This attraction will be in town for one night only (next Monday) and will give one of their unique performances. They advertise twenty-five artisis and a complete troupe of comedians, singers, dancers and specialists.

The New York Ledger contains the first of Mr. H. W. Grady's letters on "The South," Every-body in Georgia should read it. You can get it of John M. Miller, Opera House Bookstore. Degree of Pocahontas.

Wenonah Council No. 1, degree of Pocahon-tas, Independent Order of Red Men, was instituted at Comanche wigwam Wednesday night. This is the first council that has ever been instituted in the

### PERSONAL,

C. J. DANIEL, furniture, wall paper, win-ow shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77. Dr. W. H. LEYDEN, specialist in diseases of the skin, office and residence corner Edgewood avenue and Ivy street; hours 7 to 5½ a. m., 12½ to 2½, 6 to 9 p. m.

Dr. W. S. Armstrong has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street.

Take a chance at some of the valuable articles for raffle at the Guard fair. The buggy, the set of china, the piano, rifle or a thousand others are valua-

### SANTA CLAUS'S

Christmas Greetings.

Christmas days, with its joys and pleasure, are upon us, and visions of plum pudding, turkey and toys fill the mind of the small boy. The mammas and papas are telling the same old Santa Claus stories to the children, who all laten with bated breath. Oh, what joy and pleasure to see those innocent faces, and how good the children are just before Santa Claus's coming; for if bad, Santa might not bring half that's wanted. But for your cakes and tuddings, your mince, etc., you must have the best citron and currants. This year we have the finest Six Crown Table Cluster raisins we have had since we commenced business. Two years ago Double Crown London Layer raisins were the best that were sold upon the market, and were always spoken of as "the best." They are regarded now by some dealers as the best. Each crown represents a quality, and our Fancy Cluster Five and Six Crown goods are three times as fine as represented as Double Crown. Our citron this year is extraquality—the best we could find in the New York market. Remember, ours is the only house that was represented in person in New York this fall, and who selected their entire stock from the best. We have the best raisins, best prunes, largest fancy quality figs, best currents and beautiful, large, bright lemon and orange peel. Our fresh nuts have all arrived, and, as we are the leaders, it becomes us to set the price, which we will do upon application. We have just received heavy invoices of all kinds of holiday goods, such as plum puddings, fancy jar pure mince mest, dates of the finest quality and all kinds of absolutely pure spices for your Christmas cakes. Be sure you buy your nuts, raisins, currants and citron for your cakes from us. You will not only get, the best and fresheet, but save money. You are paying 40 cents for your christins currents and citron for your cakes from us. You will not only get, the best and fresheet, but save money. You are paying 40 cents for your clared rapberries, fancy large bulk olives and any delicacy for Christmas Greetings.

Dinner at the Gate City Guard restaurant from 12 to 2 today.

BAKING POWDER,



This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and healthfulness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight Almar or phoephate powders. Bold only a cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 108 Wall St., New York at wholesale by H. C. Bonton and Shropshire & Dond Atlants Ga. Dopd, Atlanta Ga.



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92 and 94 Whitehall St.,

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\$3 SHOE!

Made of Best Domestic Calf, Flint stone white oak soles. Free from tacks and threads, that hurt the foot and wear out the socks:

ALL STYLES! Button, Lace or Congress EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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Will be paid for the return to 36 Whitehall street of WHITE SET-TER DOG, with both sides of head black.

Attractive Line of Holiday Goods, Their Stock of Handsome

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS. Art Pooks, Etchings, Steel Engravings,

OXFORD AND BAXTER'S TEACHERS. Bibles, Prayer and Hymnals, etc., has no equal in Atlanta, and their

In Children's Illustrated Books We beat the World on Prices and selection. Also Scrap Books,

prices are as low as the lowest.

Autograph and Photograph Albums. Game Blox, Writing Deaks, etc., we have a nice attractive line. Parties looking round will do well to call on us. No trouble to show you.

THORNTON & GRUBB.

AMUSEMENTS.

# OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday, | Matinee, December 6th and 7th. | Saturday at 2.

THOMPSON OPERA CO

### "SAID PASHA!" As produced in New York NIGHTS 157 GRAND CHORUS OF 25 VOICES. Beautiful and Special Scenery for each act brought by Company.

**ELEGANT STAGING!** RICH COSTUMES

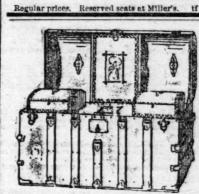
Reserved seats at Miller's. dec3 45 67

Monday, | One Night, | December 9th. ELLIOTT'S ORIGINAL

# JOLLY VOYAGERS.

25 Premier Artists 25 In a most unique and refined programme parkling Music, Handsome Costumes, Dancing by Dancers, Singing by Singers, Comedy by Come-dians.

THE GREAT ELLIOTTS.



# DEPOT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE. 34 Whitehall Street,

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STONEY'S PRINCESS COLOGNE MAKE A NOTE OF THIS: We have in our corner window

FOUR SPECIALS December. Lot 9759, a sack business suit, was

\$18.00, now \$15.50. Lot 5518, a sack dress suit, was \$20.00, now \$17.50. Lot 8081, a sack dress suit, was

\$23.50, now \$19.50. Lot 7289, a cutaway dress suit, was \$22.50, now \$18.50.

As you are passing by notice these goods and see what you think of their

Our goods all being marked in plain figures, you will find the marked down price thereon in red ink.

A. ROSENFELD & SON. 24 Whitehall, Cor. Alabama St.



COMPARE THEM AND COME AND BUY

### RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVE DEPART.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3, from Jacksonville "No. 2, to Macon, Albany, and Savannah 7 00 am No. 15, from Griffin and East Point... 8 00 am No. 14, from Jacksonville, and E. Point... 130 pm No. 19 from Hapeville, and E. Point... 150 pm No. 1, from Jacksonville, and E. Point... 150 pm No. 1, from Jacksonville, Savannah and Macon No. 12, from Jacksonville, Savannah and Macon No. 16, to East Point and Griffin... 5 00 pm No. 4, to Macon, Savannah and Macon, No. 14, from Savannah No. 12, for Rome, New No. 14, from Savannah No. 12, for Rome, New No. 14, from Savannah No. 12, for Rome, New No. 14, from Savannah No. 15, for Rome, New No. 16, for Rome, N

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. From Chat'ga\*... 6 32 am To Cha'tan'oga\*. 7 50 am
From Marietta... 8 35 am To Marietta... ... 11 45 am
From Rome...... 11 65 am
From Chat'ga... 1 45 pm To Chat'an'oga\*. 1 35 pm
From Marietta... 2 58 pm To Marietta... 4 35 pm
From Chat'ga\*... 6 87 pm To Chat'ano'ga\*. 5 55 pm
From Chat'ga\*... 11 13 pm
From Chat'ga\*... 11 13 pm
From Marietta... 10 30 am
To Marietta... 4 00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. om Selma\*..... 6 50 am To Selma\*...... om West Poi't... 9 15 am To West Point.... om Selma\*..... 5 40 pm To Selma\*...... GEORGIA RAILROAL

From Augusta\*... 6 30 am To Augusta\*... 8 00 am From Covin't'n... 7 55 am To Decatur.... 8 55 am From Decatur.... 10 5 am To Larkston... 12 10 pm From Augusta\*... 100 pm To Augusta\*... 2 45 pm From Clarkst n... 2 20 pm To Decatur... 3 45 pm From Decatur... 4 45 pm To Covington... 6 20 pm From Augusta\*... 5 45 pm To Augusta\*... 11 15 pm PIEDMONT AIR.LIVE 

From Gre'n'ille\*. 6 05 am To Birm'gham\*.. 1 13 pm From Tal'poosa\*. 9 15 am To Taliapoosa\*.. 5 00 pm From Birm'm\*... 2 00 pm To Greenville\*...10 45 pm ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD. From Fort Valley To Fort Valley
\*11 50 am and 6 15 pm \*3 05 pm and 7 00 am \*Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily

# Finance and Commerce.

### Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, December 5, 1889.

New York exchange buying at 1/2 discount and Beiling at par. Money is very easy with the ruling rate at 8 per cent.

Atlanta Nat'l.300
Atlata B'k'gCo.120
Germania L'n
& B'k'g Co...160
Merch'ts B'k...150
B'k State Ga....150
Gate City Nat...140 NEW YORK STOCKS

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange. New York, December & —The stock market today was more professional in its character than on any day for a long time, and irregularly and feverishness marked the dealings in the general list. Fluctuations were in all but a few stocks confined to the smallest limits. Money was noticeably easier. The early demand for stocks was marked by considerable strength in Wheeling and Lake shore Pacific preferred, Missouri Pacific, Denver-Pexns and Fort Worth and Northwestern, but the bears afterward attacked New England, Missouri Pacific, Rock Island, Atchison and Burlington and Quincy, and the uoward movement came to a hait. The great feature of the day, however, was the weakness and decline in Chicago and East Illinois common yielding 3 per cent and preferred 2½, the raid being caused by the application to the list of 10,000 additional shares of common stock. Those were the only important declines, however, and after that time the market was enlivened by successive spurts in Colorado coal, sugar refineries, etc. Towards the close the rest of the list were stronger in the alternoon, but the improvement was slight, and the market closed steady to firm generally at insignificant changes from the opening. Advances are in the majority, however, and Colorado coal is up 2½, sugar 2½, and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and St. Louis 1¾, while the only important declines were Chicago and East Illinois common 2 per cent and preferred 2½. Sales aggregated 229,000 shares.

Exchange quiet and steady at 451@487%. Money easier at 3@7. Bubtreasury balances: Coin \$159,802,000; currency, \$8.358,000. Governments du!l but eady to firm: 4s 127; 436s 106. State bonds dull and

Teatureless.			
Ala. Clase A 2 to 5	10514	N. O. Pac, 1st	1060
	109	N. Y. Central	100%
Ga. 7s mortgage		Norfolk & W'n pre	591/4
N. C. 69	1231	Northern Pacific	81 14
do, 48	061/	do. preferred	591 81 5 747
F. C. con, Brown	1011	l'acific Mail	843/
			901
Tennessee 6s	100%	Reading	3914
Tennessee 58	103	Rich. & Alleghany.	217
Tenn settlement34		Rich. & W. P. Ter L.	21
Virginia6s	50	Rock Island	963/
Virginia consols		St. Paul	681
Chicago & N. W	1095/8	do, preferred	112
Unicago & N. W		Texas Pacific	109/
do. preferred	:40		197
Del. & Laok		Tenn. Coal & Iron	13/4
Erie	2716	Union Pacific	673/2
East Tenn., new	91/2	N. J. Central	193/ 735/ 671/ 1187/
Lake Shore		Missouri Pacific	665
		Western Union	88
I, & N	04/8	Cotton of tmot	
Memphis & Char		Cotton oil trust cert.	301/2
Mobile & Ohio	12%	Brunswick	31
N. & C	162	tOftered.   Ex-rig	II (A
Bid. †Ex-divider		COMMENTS CONTRACTOR	481
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### THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE. Consolidated net receipts today 43,557 bales; for tys 223,750 bales; exports to Great Britain 14,814
France 7,996; to continent 15,982; stock 720,289. Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton intures in New York today:

	Obeding	Closuits.
December	10.15.210.16	10.14@10.15
January	10.10 010.11	10.10@10.11
February	10.15@10.16	10.15.7 10.16
March	10.22@	10.21@10.22
April,		10.27@10.28
May	10.83.010.35	10.34@10.35
June	10.41.0010.42	10.41@10.42
July	10.45@10.47	10.46@10.48
August	10 49 210 51	10.50@10.51
September	10.09.010.11	10.09 & 10.11
peptember	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
Closed dull but ste	ady: sales 44,100 ba	100
The following are	the closing quotati	ons of future
eatton at the New O	rleans cotton exch	ange today:
Bentamber	9.53 March	9.69
Ootober	April	9.76
Ogrobel	- May	9.83

9.57 June 9.61 July 9.63 August ed steady; sales 12,500 bales. Local—Market quiet; middling 99.
The following is our table of rec The following 98,178 457

13,366 Henry Clews & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, December 5.—{Special.}—Speculation tootton futures came to almost a standatill today.

than 45,000 bales was traded in, being the smailest day's business recorded for some time. The fluctuations were also light, and confined within a darrow range of 2 points. Prices were steadily held, however, despite the dullness. There was practically no change at the opening from yesterday's closing, and during the rest of the session the changes were slight and the trading was of an unimportant character. Liverpool advices were quiet and steady, and no material changes were reported in values. Southern advices were also quiet, the markets there being reported steady and about unchanged. The general impression prevails that the near months should advance still further owing to the continued heavy shipments of cotton from the south to Europe, together with the comparatively small stocks here and the large short interest that is thought to exist in these options. As a consequence there are few sellers of December, January and February, while it is the reverse of the later months, owing to the fact that these options are considered abnormally high. The total receipts at the ports were 43,557 bales, against 38,814 bales last week and 34,832 bales last year, while the exports aggregated 31,240 bales.

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

HENRY CLEWS & Co.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The sun's cotton review says: Futures were unsettled, and such strength as the market exhibited was due to a threatened squeeze in December contracts by a leading Greek house. Whatever depression displayed is due to the sluggish action of the Liverpool spot market, and the large Bombay movement. The opening was weak in sympathy with Liverpool, but at decline, if buyers were few, selleis were still fewer, and there was a partial recovery. The close, however, was very dull at one per cent decline from yesterday. HENRY CLEWS & Co.

### Cotton on spot was very firm, but quiet. By Telegraph.

By Tolograph.

LIVERPOOL. December 5—12:15 p. m.— Cotton quiet and in moderate inquiry; middling uplands 5%; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 26,000; American 23,800; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5 35-64; December and January delivery 5 35-64; January and February and March delivery 5 38-64; April and May delivery 5 35-64; Stephuary and March delivery 5 38-64; April and May delivery 5 88-64; Rutures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, December 5—2:00 p. m.—Sales of Amercan 6,100 bales; uplands low middling clause December delivery 5; 28-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 36-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 36-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 36-64, sellers; farch and April delivery 5 37-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 38-64, value: May and June delivery 5 40-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 48-64, sellers; futures quiet.

LIVERPOOL, December 5—4,00 p. m.—Uplands low

delivery 5 43-64, sellers; futures quiet.
LIVERPOOL, December 5-4-30 p. m.—Uplands low midding clause December delivery 5 36-64, sellers; December and January delivery 5 36-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 36-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 37-64, bujers; April and May delivery 5 37-64, bujers; April and May delivery 5 38-64, sellers; Lipu and June delivery 5 46-64, bujers; June and July delivery 5 42-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 43-64, bujers; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, December 5—Cotton steady; sales 304 bales; middling uplands 10½; orleans 10½; net receipts 500; gross 3,338; stock 110,005.

GALVESTON, December 5—Cotton steady; middling 9½; net receipts 4,380 bales; gross 6,160; sales 1,035; stock 70,739; exports to continent 6,695. NORFOLK, December 5—Cotton steady: middling 9 13-16; not receipts 8,059 bales: gross 3,059; atoms 83,630; sales 1,200; exports coastwise 1,241. BALTIMORE, December 5—Cotton nominal; mid-dling 10½; ner receipts 2,316 bales; gross 3,469; sales—; to spinners—; stock 7,170; exports to continent 1,93; coastwise 1,525.

Coastwise 1,020.

BOSTON, December 5—Cotton quiet; middling 10% @10%; not receipts 1,12 7 bales; gross 1,661; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 263. WILMINGTON, December 5—Cotton dull; mid-dling 3½; net receipts 947 bales; gross 947; sales none; stock 14,383.

PHILADELPHIA, December 5—Cotton firm; mid-dling 10%; net receipts 314 bales; gross 314; sales none; stock 6,871. BAVANNAH. December 5—Cotton firm; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 3, 285 bales; gross 3, 285; sales 2, 750; stock 86, 942; exports to Great Britain 7, 119, coastwise 2, 149.

2,149.

NEWORLEANS, December 5—Cotton quiet: mid-dling 9%; net receipts 20,518 bales: gross 21,130; sales 11,000; stock 305,399; exports to France 7,996; to con-tinent 6,241; coastwise 1,928. MOBILE, Dacember 5—Cotton quiet; middling 95%; net receipts 1,674 bales: gross 1,674; sales 1,800; stock 26,358; exports coastwise 830.

20,308; exports constwine 830.

MEMPHIS. December 5—Cotton steady; middling 9%; net receipts 3,569 bales; shipments 4,726; sales 4,160; to spinners none: stock 87,315. AUGUSTA, December 5—Cotton quiet; middling 9 11-16; net receipts 1,571 bales; shipments 228; sales 870; stock 2,618.

CHARLESTON, December 5—Cotton steady: mid-dling 9 13-16; net receipts 2,659 bales; gross 2,659; sales 400; stock 52,452; exports to continent 692; constwies 356.

### THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, December 5-Wheat-In the aggregate a fair business was transacted. At times the market ruled very quiet, at others trading was good. The market went by fits and starts, and an easier feeling prevailed. Fluctuations were rather small, trading price changes covering a range of only %c. The market opened a shade easier at yesterday's closing, held rather steady for awhile and then declosing, near tather steady for awhite and then de-clined %c, ruled steady and then closed about %c higher for December and %c lower for May than the closing figures of yesterday. Trading centered chiefly in May. Early cable advices were generally but later and closing cables were weaker. Receipts in the northwest, although not as heavy as last week, keep up above what had been expected.

In the northwest, although not as heavy as last week, keep up above what had been expected.

Corn—Only a moderate business. The feeling was easter, and lower prices were established, especially on December, the premium on this mouth over January having entirely disappeared. The market opened %@%c lower than yesterday—that is, December was sold freely at 81½6 for a time, rallled and advanced %c, some outside orders coming on the market, again ruled weaker, selling off %c, ruled steady and closed %@%c lower for December and %@%c for January, while May showed little change compared with yesterday.

Oats were stronger, and prices advanced ½@%c. Selling by a heavy local operator caused a recession, and the market closed quiet at almost inside figures. Pork was more active, and the feeling was stronger early and prices advanced 5@7%c. Toward the close a greater portion of the advance was lost.

Lard—A light business was transacted, but the feeling was firm, and prices stightly higher.

Short rib sides—The market exhibited a little more strength, and prices were 2%c5c higher. Later an easier feeling was developed, and prices settled back to medium figures and elosed quiet.

The following was the rangern the leading futures of Chicago today:

Wheat—

December		791/a 80 84	.Hu	79% 80% 84%	Closing. 765, 795, 883,	
December		811/8 31 331/4		31¾ 31¼ 33¾		31 307 331
December		20% 20% 22%		20% 21 21		201/2 201/4 223/4
January May	. 9	35 80		42% 80		40 7734
January May		90		921/2		923 10
January	4 5	77%		80 0234	6	771 023

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, December 5—The petroleum market opened steady at 103%, but after moving up to 103% the market became weak and declined to 101%. A rally followed, and the close was steady at 103%.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 6, 1832.

Flour, Grang and Meal.

NEW YORK, December 6—Flour, southern steady; common to fair extra \$2.00\$3.85; good to choice\$3.10

85.10 Wheat, spot unsettled and weaker with a fair export and milling demand; No. 2 red \$469416, in elevator; options fairly active, %92c off and weak; No. 2 red December \$4%; January 85%; February 85%; May 99. Corn, spot less active and stronger: No. 2 426 42% in elevator; options dull and atronger: No. 2 426 42% in elevator; options dull and ensiler; December 42%; January 25%; May 41%. Oats, spot 25% 6303%; mixed western 276 30. Hops fairly active and firm; state new 76/14; old 66/10.

ATLANTA, December 5—Flour — First patent \$5.50; second patent \$5.00; catts fancy \$4.75; innoy \$4.06 family \$4.006.12. Corn—White 50c in carload lots; 54c in drayload lots; mixed 50c in oarload lots; 52c in drayload lots; on the safety \$4.75; innoy \$4.06 family \$4.006.12. Corn—White 50c in carload lots; 52c in drayload lots; on the safety \$4.75; innoy \$4.00 fars load lots; 50c in drayload lots; mixed 50c in oarload lots; 50c in drayload lots; 50c in oarload lots; 50c in drayload lots; mixed 50c in oarload lots; 50c in fars load lots; 50c in fars lo PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. Steam feed—\$1.85 \$100 hs. Grits—Pearl \$3.25.

ET. LOUIS. December 5—Flour quiet; family \$2.50

\$2.60; choice \$2.7662.90; fancy \$3.50@\$43.50; patents
\$4.26@\$4.55. Wheat lower; considerable firmness at
the opening; later, however, solling increased and
the close was \$4c below yesterday; No. 2 red cash.
79: December 78%; May \$2% asked. Corn lower;
No. 2mixed cash \$26.285; December and year 27%
asked; May 22%.

BAJTHORE December 5—Flow 'airly active and

\$2.75; extra \$3.00@\$3.50; family \$4.00@\$4.40; city mills Rio brands extra \$4.50@\$4.60. Wheat, southern fairly active and firm; Fauts 73@\$3; longberry 74@\$4; western steady; No. 2 winter red spot and December 73%. Orn, southern easy; white 41@44; yesiow 33@43. GHICAGO, December 5—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour easier and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat 73%; No. 3 do. —; No. 12 red 78%. No. 2 corn 31. No. 2 coas 20%. 20%.

CINCINNATI, December 5—Flour steady; family \$2.20@\$8.25; lancy \$3.50@\$3.80. Wheat in good demand; No. 2 red 80. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed 38. Oals quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed 28.

LOUISVILLE, December 5—Grain firm. Wheat. No. 2 red 76; No. 2 longberry 78. Corn. No2 mixed 36%; No. 2 white 86%. Coats No. 2 mixed 22.

Groceries.

LOUISVIILE December 5—Grain firm. Wheat. No. 2 red 76; No. 2 longberry 72. Corn. Nov mixed 36%; No. 2 white 36% Oats. No. 2 mixed 22.

Groceries.

ATLANTA. December 5—Coffee—Arbuckie's and Levering's roasied 24% of for 100 b. cases. ureen—Extra choice 22%c; choice 20@11; rood 19%; fair 19; common 17% 18% 18 sugar—Granulated 8c; off granulated 7½; powdered 8%; cut cut to af 8%; white extra C 7½; powdered 8%; cut cut to af 8%; white extra C 7½; powdered 8%; cut cut to af 8%; white extra C 7½; pollow extra C 6½. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48%60c; prime 20%36c; common 20%28c; sastern mixed, good, 40%46c; common 20%28c; sastern mixed, good, 40%46c; common 20%28c; sastern mixed, good, 40%46c; common 20%36c. Molasses—Genuline Cuba 25%36c; cinnamon 10%12%c. Allspice 8% 9c. Jamalea ginger 18c; race 7½;60%2. Singapore repper 18%20c. Mace 75%80c. Rice—Choice 6%c; good 5½%60c; common 4%%56c; imported Japan 6% 7c. Sall—Hawley's datry \$1.60; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 11½c; skim 9@10c. White fish—½ bbis 226%48.50; pails 50c. Soap—Tallow. 100 bars, 76 be \$8.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 bs, \$2.00@2.25; isllow, 60 bars, 60 bs, \$2.00@2.75; isllow, 60 bars, 60 bs, \$2.00@2.25; isllow, 60 bars, 60 bs, \$2.00.25; isllow, 7c. sees, assorted, 5½; bs, 5½c; ½ b 6c. Crackers—X soda 6½; yk pearl oyster 5½; XXX pearl oyster 5½; clamon cream 8c; cornhills 10c. Candy — Assorted stick 9½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk \$6.00@8.00; mackerel \$4.76%0.00; salmon \$7.00@8.50; F. W. oysters \$1.55@2.00; G. W. \$1.28. corn \$2.00@2.75; tomstes \$1.55@2.00; d. W. \$1.28. corn \$2.00@2.75; tomstes \$1.50@1.75.

New Yorks, December 5—Coffee, options opened 8teady \$60 ft points up a dolo

Naval Stores. WILMINGTON. December 5—Turpentine steady at 41½; rosin firm: strained 90; good strained 90; tar steady at \$1,25; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1,20; yellow dip \$2,25; virgin \$2.25. NEW YORK, December 5—Rosin quiet; common to good strained \$1.10@\$1.15; turpentine steady at 45%

© 40-74.

SAVANNAH. December 5—Turpentine steady at 42; rosm steady at \$1.15@\$1.25.

CHARLESTON. December 5—Turpentine firm at 41%: rosm nothing doing; good strained \$1.29.

THE PLACE.

To be given away in Ten Prizes. For every \$2.00 worth of goods purchased a ticket will be given. Prizes distributed Christmas day.

1st Prize-A diamond ring, pin or ear-drops

gold watch, silver service or china dinner set, 125 pieces, worth \$50. 2d Prize -A gold-headed cane, clock, plush

combination toilet case or china dinner set, 102 pieces, worth \$35. 3d Prize-A silver water service, Bible

bisque center piece, carving set in case or china 4th Prize-A gold filled-case watch, steel etching, album, lamp or china tea set, 56

pieces, worth \$20. 5th Prize-A gold set ring, writing folio, historical pictures or china berry set, 15 pieces,

6th Prize-A silver table-castor, plush or ether album, pair of bisbue figures or vases

7th Prize-A silver butter dish, writing

tablet, pot-pourrie jar or French bevel-platetriplte mirror, worth \$12.50. 8th Prize-Asilver watch, album, Bible, cutglass cologne or tea set, or decorated chamber

set, 12 pieces, worth \$10. 9th Prize-A pocket-book, doll, carving set, sewing-basket, work-box, oil painting, out-glass pitcher or rose jar, or decorated tea set, 56 pieces, worth \$7.50.

10th Prize—A gold pen and holder, painted plaque pocket-knife, oxidized silver comb and brush set in plush case, oil painting, lamp, album, writing tablet, pair cuspadores or vases, or decorated chamber set, 10 piebes, worth \$5.

No tickets will be issued after the 21st of December. Recollect this is the only Strictly Cash and Department Store in the South, where you can buy anything at less price than

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Sect'y & Treas. Building Com.

novid-dim sun wed&fri Americus, G.



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Arrive Columbus 6	25 pm 6	25 a m	
Arrive Montgomery 7 Arrive Pensacols 1 Arrive Mobile 2 Arrive New Orleans 7 Arrive Houston, Tex 2 TO SELMA VICKSBU	25 am 9 10 am 8 00 am 12 20 am 9	15 a m 10 a m 40 pm 00 a m	
CO. Management Co.	40 pm 7		
Arrive Belma 9	20 pm 9	15 am	
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Montgomery 11 Columbus	20 a m 4 20 a m 1 45 p m 52 p m 3 39 p m 3 08 p m 4 13 p m 6	45 pm. 10 am. 10 am. 08 am. 49 am. 16 am. 20 am.	6 to a m 6 81 a m 7 40 a m 9 16 a m

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Arrive Hapeville. 250 pm
Arrive Griffin 8 17 am 836pm Arrive Griffin...
Arrive Macon...
Arrive Macon...
Arrive Eufaula via Macon...
Arrive Eufaula via Macon...
Arrive Savannah...
Arrive Savannah...
Arrive Waycross via Albany...
Arrive Funswick via Albany...
Arrive Jackson ville via Albany...
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Leave Savanianh
Leave Eufaula.
Leave Albany.
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Leave Macon.
Leave Griffin.
Leave Hapeville.
Arrive Atlanta. 640am 1029pm 810 pm 3 40am 3 40 am 1 05pm 140pm 400pm 5 45 pm Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah a lagusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville Via Albany on 2.15 p. rain. Pullman Buffet sleeping icar between Atlanta and Savannah on 6:50 a. m. train. Through ear between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train. Tickets for all points and sleeping ear berth tickets on sale at Union Depotticitet office, in Atlanta. They mythat information apply to D. W. APPLER, General Agent, E. T. CHARLTON, Gen. ras, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

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merits of the rouse rate. Atlants to New York and Boston, including meals and states out to the York and Boston, including meals and states out to the placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st, at \$42.30.

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2. Saturday, Dec. 7, 6:30 a m.

28. Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1:00 p m.

29. Friday, Dec. 27, 10:00 a m.

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NATIONAL PRISONS

IS WHAT ATTORNEY-GENERAL MIL-

LER SUGGESTS

THE OLD CRY OF FRAUD.

Very soon after the 4th of March last, it we

brought to my attention that at the recent congres-sional elections there were very numerous and far-reaching violations of federal laws, relating to such

PUSH THEM TO THE END.

It is proper to say that in some cases efforts have been made, some of them very recently, to prevent and cripple these prosecutions by attempts to in-timidate the marshal from serving the process, and

SHOUTING ON A TRAIN.

Bob West Creates a Sensation by the Usedo

HANGING OF "HANDSOME HARRY."

Dies Upon the Gallows.

The Murderer of a New York Policem

Three Men Killed.

Youthful Swindlers.

CHATTANOGGA, December 5.—[Special.]—Sam Prothero, aged nineteen, and Harry Squires, aged eighteen, both of highly respectable families, have skipped out with funds belonging to their employers. Prothero was employed at a laundry and occupied the entire day in making collections, while Squires was employed in a large paint and oil establishment. The amount of their defalcaction is not known, but will not reach over \$100 each.

THEIR MONEY GONE. ALITTLE SURPRISE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,

AIR OF HO

AND MR. OWENS 71

as Fought Yesterday ages—A serious Pra o Fatal Results ason and Mr. John

a man of courage would blined to fight. He even was to act as second and was the eptance which Mr. Johns

ruments, just beyond Peters or the battle ground. On the Mr. Hall, Mr. Johnson and occupied one buggy and John Owens occupied as

le spot had been chosen, Dr. read a frightful array of same a tree and told the second light.

fight.

e measured off and it was word one' the pistols should inciples; at the word two ro themselves, and at the should fire.

nson looked across the far the day from Mr. Owen the

should have across the space and sprang across the space, and sprang across the space a

yon. You are the dearest of I don't want to fight you we kill each other."

In the control of th

willingly make friends; but ther one, must fight."

In Mr. Johnson allowed himback to his place.

In held out to him, but he re"Make an effort, Dan," he thing."

ined that nothing could be nots had been exchanged.

Inson was brought face to gonist. Mr. Wyatt in clear the first word—one.

handed their pistols, and the one side. Before the word onounced, the woods echood

I fired.

nd, after discharging his hed his second's side and bout him, turning him so between his own and Mr.

as told that his conduct was e field of honor, and after a he consented to try it once men were posted and this hree, both pistols exploded he smoke cleared away Mr. a sight. He was discovered

he smoke cleared away are a sight. He was discovers me distance from his post, he was not entisfied, and de not. This time two drinks before Mr. Johnston con

mand for the final shot was by Mr. Wyatt. It was not, k for Mr. Johnson. The came together, and without result, he started for the

at last the whole party was be prostrate form of Mr. went into the swamp after im he had badly wounded man deceney required that

im he had badly wounded amon decency required that do offer his assistance. The Dr. Westmoreland had bandages about Mr. Owers s groaning frightfully.

Ir. Johnson he had behaved thereupon Mr. Hall drew at Mr. Wyatt. Several ed, and again Mr. Johnson tree. When the difficulty a was adjusted, Mr. Hall and told him he could set an away, and let him livs. In seized Dr. Westmore and dragged him to the 'Doctor, don't let Hall kill ause I was a little nervous

plice officer walked in and been fought. Mr. Johnson, "I haven's

ed through the back door, ent home to supper he occupying one of the stalls as told shat bend had been ne would not be arrested

CASHIER SILCOTT WALTZES OFF

and the Congressmen Are Anxions to Know Who Will Lose the Money the Thief Got Away With.

WASHINGTON, December 5.-The flight of Casher Silcott, with \$75,000 of the salaries of the members of the house of representatives, created a lively sensation.

When the house met, Speaker Reed laid the following communication from J. P. Leedom, he sergeant-at-arms of the house, before the

lody:
I reget to report that C. E. Silcott, late cashier of
the effice of sergeant at arms, has departed from this
eity without settling his accounts, and I have been
unable to ascertain his whereabouts; and there is a
deficiency in the cash of the office. In view of these icy in the cash of the victorial in the cash of the cash of the cash of my accounts under such action a so of representatives may take in the premise of representatives may take in the premise of the cash of th

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, therefore, offered the

following resolution, which was unanimously siepted:

Whereas, J. P. Leedom, late sergeant-at arms of the house or representatives, has reported to the house of the first of the office of sergeants-arms, has departed from the city without settling his accounts, and his whereabouts are unknown, and that there is a desiciency in the cash in sid office of about \$75 000.

Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of sere members, be appointed by the speaker to examine the accounts of said office and report there on to the house.

The committee (which has authority to administer oaths and to report in whole or in part at any time) was appointed by the speaker, as follows: Messrs, Adams, Stewart (of Verment), Payne, Reed (of Iowa), Holman, Blount and Hemphill.

THE STORY OF THE DEFALCATION.

THE STORY OF THE DEFALCATION.

The history of the case, so far as it can be ered at present, is as follows: Mr. Silcott was a trusted employe, who came here from Ohio, and was appointed by Leedom, from Ohio, and was appointed by Leedom, when that gentleman assumed office, six years ago. He had good business qualifications, and soon possessed himself of the unlimited confidence of his superior. Last Saturday he notified Leedom that he was going to New York, and would be back Sunday night. A message was received from him, dated New York, Verdex morning saving that he had been de-Monday morning, saying that he had been detained, but would return that night. A similar message reached his wife in this city. As he did not appear Tuesday, Leedom was fearful that he had been overtaken by some accident, but to satisfy rising suspicions began an investigation. The information that Silcott had drawn his bank balance deepened these suspicions, and the inquiry was pursued. The enormous office safe could not be opened at the moment, as Silcott had the combination, but when an entrance was effected it was found that some \$30,000, set apart for the use of the lay morning, saying that he had been de that some \$30,000, set apart for the use of the paying teller, was intact. The next inquiry was made at the treasury department, and

Leedom was
STUNNED BY THE RESULT. He was informed that Silcott had called there Saturday, and had drawn about \$72,000. It was possible for him to draw this large sum without exciting comment, at he had for a long time been charged with collecting the money with which the salaries of the representatives are paid. Silcott is under bond in the sum of \$50,000, his sureties numbering

about fifteen persons.

This is, however, an indemnity bond given to the sergeant-at-arms and Leedom, who is bimself bonded in the sum of \$50,000, is directly responsible for the shortage. The first news of the state of affairs come out just be-fore the house met at noon today, and there was an exciting scene in the office of the ser-reant-at-arms. Leedom, who was sitting in the rear of his office, was surrounded by a number of members of the house, who were

TENDERING ADVICE OF ALL KINDS. The most practical suggestion was adopted at once by Leedom, who appeared to be com pletely unnerved and unable to act for himself, and telegrams were dispatched to his sureties, notifying them of Silcott's disappearance, and expressing willingness to co-operate fully in every effort to find him and secure the return of the missing money. Outside the bank-like railing across the room, stood an-other crowd of members, evidently anxious for themselves as well as for Leedom, as they put many questions as to the amount of money left in the safe and the prospects of getting their salaries. Mr. Leedom says that he would have trusted Sil-cott with any sum of money. He knew his brother well, and believed that Silcott himself was entirely trustworthy. So firm was the in this belief that he had even hesitated to begin the investigation, which has had such a disastrous conclusion, fearing that Silcott had been Isand-bagged in New York, or had been detained by some untoward hap-

pening. WHAT TO DO NEXT he does not yet know, and is seeking advice. He was just about to turn over his office to the newly elected sergeant at-arms, Mr. Holmes, but this event necessarily delays the transfer. Leedom says that it was within sliedt's power to have carried off not less than \$156,000 instead of \$72,000, which is missing. \$155,000 instead of \$72,000, which is missing. It was suggested by a person standing near, that to have carried off the balance, would have changed the nature of the crime from embezzlement to theft, and thereby have subjected the perpetrator to extradition, even in Canada, which, it is rumored, the missing man fied. This is on the theory that Silcott was the custodian of the money drawn from the treasury for the payment of the salaries, and that his retention of this money would constitute simply embezzlement, which, if he had taken the money in the paying teller's drawer of the safe, it would have been direct theft. It is stated that Leedom was victimized once before by the immediate predecessor of Silcott, but to an amount insignificant in comparison with his present loss.

HOW THE GEORGIA MEMBERS FARED.

HOW THE GEORGIA MEMBERS FARED. Judge Crisp was the only lucky member of he Georgia delegation. He had just drawn his salary up to date and consequently losses nothing. Judge Stewart, who cannot well af-ford to lose his salary, don't exactly know whether he is a loser or not. He gave a check last before leaving home for his November salary, and cannot learn whether it has been forwarded and paid. If it has not been forwarded and paid. If it has not been forwarded he is out about \$416, Major Barnes loses his November salary of \$416, and so does Mr. Candler and Mr. Clements and Mr. Blount and Mr. Carlton. Mr. Grimes had just drawn out a part of his, and only losses \$150. Mr. Turner did likewise, and is only out \$50; but Mr. Lester, the new member for Savannah, is the unfortunate man of the delegation. out Mr. Lester, the new member for Savan-nah, is the unfortunate man of the delegation. He does not know exactly how he will stand, but as he has drawn nothing since he was elected, he has about \$3,700 due, which is all cone. At this rate it certainly does not pay to be a congressman.

gone. At this rate it certainly does not pay to be a congressman.

EXAMINING THE BOOKS.

During the afternoon employes in the sergeant-at-arm's office were busy going over the beoks and accounts. A statement secured from the treasury shows that last week Silcott in three days drew \$133,442 from the department. Out of this total, a considerable sum was paid out to members, some money was turned over to the paying teller to meet current needs and the exact balance missing, according to the books, is \$71,859.

But a number of representatives were in the habit of keeping individual deposits with the agreent-at-arms, and in fact, a general banking business was done in the office on a small scale. What these losses are has not yet been accrtained. Inquiry at some of the banks this afternoon develops the fact that Silcott paid \$40,000 in notes at the National Metropolitan bank Saturday. There are also rumors that he overdrew his account elsewhere; but with their customary reserve, the banks fail to say any thing in confirmation. The heavy total of notes paid above referred to goes to confirm the stories that are afloat here of extraordinary living and rash speculation by the defaulter.

Later information is to the effect that the baying teller's fands, although in the same safe where Silcott kept his money, were protected by a separate lock and steel door, which may explain their preservation.

SILCOTT'S BONDSMEN.

Leedom is reported as having said that he could raise about \$22,000, whi — and leeve

deficit of \$49,860 to be made good by his bondsmen, ex-Representatives David R. Page, of Ohio, and Charles Felton, of California; provided the money is not recovered from Sheets or his bondsmen, ex-Representative John K. Wilson, of Ohio, W. A. Blair and William M. McCormick, of Tranquility, Ohio.

It appears that the United States treasurer has repeatedly called attention in his annual reports to the necessity for the appointment of a suitable disbursing officer by the bouse for the handling of its lauds, and some heed is now likely to be paid to these recommendations. The present system under which it was possible for the defalcation to happen is as follows: The speaker certifies that a member is entitled to \$417 salary for a stated month. These certificates are signed by the members and given to the sergeant-at-arms who collects the money from the treasury, where the certificate is received as a receipt, and places it to the account of the members.

Silcott collected money last week on a number of these certificates. The total was not beyond the ordinary drafts and he had been making the same collections for several years. THE MEMBERS IN A BILEMMA.

What concerns the members of the house most deeply just now, is where the loss is to

most deeply just now, is where the loss is tall. Some of the ablest lawyers in the boustand particularly those members who have drawn all of their salary and have it in their pockets) are of opinion that in signing the

pockets) are of opinion that in signing the certificates the members have given a receipt to the treasury and released the government from liability, in which case they must look to Leedom or his sureties for their money. Others the great majority, who have not drawn their November salary—hold that as the certificates were signed and presented before December 3d, when the salaries were due, the treasury must have taken notice of that fact, and could not legally have paid the certificates. Meanwhile, many of the members will be, for a time at least, kept out of their November salaries, which, as Representative Butterworth says, is pretty hard, with Christmas so near at hand.

HE ALSO TOOK PRIVATE DEPOSITS.

The committee appointed today to look into

The committee appointed today to look into the defalcation will meet tomorrow and begin its investigation. A number of representatives had considerable sums on special deposit in the and considerate sums on special deposit in the safe of the sergeant-at-arms, and those have gone with Silcott. These deposits, so far as heard from, aggregate \$12,000. It is estimated that, including his private transactions with individuals, Silcott took away \$100,000.

INGALLS WILL PRESIDE

During the Absence of Vice-President Mor

sional elections there were very innerious and rarreaching violations of federal laws, relating to such elections. It was charged that, by the intimidation of voters, by seizing and destroying ballot boxes; by the substitution of claice ballots; by false returns; by the bribery of voters and election officers, and by various of the means, well-known to those engaged in this nefarious business, the popular will was stilled and falsified and the returns obtained whoily at variance with what would have been the result of a free and fair vote, houcestly counted. In every case where such charges were brought to the attention of this department, instructions were given to district attorneys to investigate and prosecute, to the utmost of their power, every person implicated in suca violations of federal laws, and I am happy to be able to report that in a number of states, such prosecutions have been successful. A large number of indictments have been returned; upon some of them trials have been abd; in a number of cases, convictions have been obtained, and in some cases the culprits have beended gnilty and asked for mercy at the hands of the court. A large number of these cases are still pending, and instructions to district attorneys are still to Washington, December 5.—Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Beck, for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denominations and the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold and silver certificates. Also, to repeal the laws relating to the sinking fund.

Mr. Voorhees offered a long preamble and resolution in reference to tariff taxation, which he asked to have laid upon the table for the present. It declares that all existing tariff taxes on foreign merchandles should be so revised, repealed or amended as to provide: First, for the collection of a sufficient amount of revenue to pay the expenses of government economically administered, the principal and interest of the public debt as they fall due, and liberal pensions, but not a dollar more.

Second, for the taxation of all articles of luxury at the highest practicable rates, and for a reduction of taxes of life, such as salt, sugar, woolen goods, non, siees and other staple commodities to the lowest possible rates consistent with a tariff for revenue, and for in lieu of gold and silver certificates. Also, to

consistent with a tariff for revenue, and for nothing but revenue.

Third, for the curtailment and overthrow, as

far as possible, of all monopolies in trade, by the enlargement of the free list to the full extent that the same can be done without impairing and endangering the necessary revenues of government, having in view at all times, and under all circumstances a liberal policy of trade with the people of foreign countries, and the establishment of equal and exact justice among our own citizens, with exclusive privileges to none.

Mr. Voorhees will hereafter call up the resolution and address the senate upon it.

Mr. Reagan addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of the bill introduced by him yesterday for the repeal of so much of the extent that the same can be done without im-

Mr. Reagan addressed the senate in explanation and advocacy of the bill introduced by him yesterday for the repeal of so much of the third section of the act of 1875 as provides for the sale of bonds, so as to produce a reserve for the redemption of legal tender notes.

Mr. Butler introduced a joint resolution (which was referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds) for the appointment of a commission to consist of the postmastergeneral, secretary of the interior, and chief of engineers of the army, to select a site for a postoffice building for the city of Washington, and to report its action to congress with as little delay as possible, with a plan for building, statement of the cost, etc.

The vice-president having informed the senate that he would be absent from the city two or three days next week, Mr. Ingalls was, on motion of Mr. Hoar, elected as president protempore during the absence of the vice-president.

The senate them at 1:26 adjourned till

ent. The senate then at 1:26 adjourned till

SPOONER'S FORCE BILL

Making United States Courts Officers Super visors of Elections, WASHINGTON, December 5. - Senator Spoone

oday introduced a bill declaring as chief supervisors of elections officers of the circuit ourts of the United States, and charging them with the enforcement of national election and naturalization laws, both in person and through their subordinates, supervisors of

election.

Whenever the chief supervisors of elections shall have received notice asking for the guarding or supervising of an election in any city having 20,000 inhabitants or upwards, or whenever a court shall be asked to permit an electron to account the same tay in the countries of the coun

city having 20,000 inhabitants or upwards, or whenever a court shall be asked to permit an election to be scrutinized in any town having less than 20,000 people, it shall be the duty of the chief supervisor to prepare and present to the circuit court a petition actting forth the desire to have the election scrutinized, and a writ shall be issued charging the supervisor and his subordinates with the duty of enforcing the United States election laws.

This writ will contain a warning to all persons, at their peril, neither to molest, hinder, assault, delay, nor in any manner to interfere with the chief supervisor or any subordinate in the discharge of his duty. This writ is to be published at least twice before the day of election, in not exceeding two daily or weekly papers in the county in which is situated the place where the election is to be scrutinized. If at any federal election any person shall cause any breach of the peace, or use threats whereby any part of an election shall be impeded or hindered, or the lawful proceedings of supervisors interfered with, he shall be liable to instant arrest and a summary hearing as for contempt of court. Any person found guilty may be punished by a fine not exceeding \$3,000 or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both.

Steel-Making in the South.

Steel-Making in the South. Steel-Making in the South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Desember 5.—[Special.]
Colonel A. M. Shook returned this meaning from his European trip. Peculiar interest attaches to the visit which he has made to England and Wales. Colonel Shook's object in crossing the water was to carefully study foreign methods of steel-making as aguide to the operations of the Southern Iron company. Mr. Shook says: "The result of my Investigations satisfy me that we can make pig iron in the south that will make open-hearth steel, which is adapted for commercial purposes."

The Money Was Paid. BALTIMOEE, December 5.—The suit of Dr. Nathan R. Gorter against Robert Garrett for \$25,000 for professional services, which has been pending in court, was settled today. Dr. Gorter offered to compromise for \$18,000, and the proposition was accepted and the money paid.

The World's Fair Committee New York, December 4.—The general ex-executive committee of the world's fair held a meeting in the Times building this afternoon and adopted a bill which is to be presented to congress. Mayor Grant presided and there was a full attend-ance of members.

A Benefit to Mrs. Parnell.

New York, December 5.—The benefit ten dered to Mrs. Parnell by Comedian W. J. Scanlan, took place this afternoon at the Star theater. Eight hundred and seventy-seven december of the star theater.

STANLEY'S TRIUMPH.

THE EXPLORER'S ENTRY INTO BAGAMOYO.

AS SOMETHING GREATLY NEEDED FATAL ACCIDENT TO EMIN BEY.

State Penitentlaries Not the Proper Places He Walks from a Balcony and Is Badly for the Incarceration of Federal Prisoners—Charges of Election Fraud. Bruised—A Champhague Banquet— Stanley Will Be in Zanzibar Today.

Washington, December 5.-The annual ZANZIBAR, December 5.-Henry Stanley, Emin Pasha and Captain Cassatti were met by Major Wissman at Atoni, on King Hami river on Tuesday. The occasion was duly celebrated by the drinking of the healths and report of Attorney-General Miller was made public today. public today.

The attorney general reports that the peniten tiarles where United States prisoners are confined are in good condition, and the convicts are well cared for and humanely treated. The loyal toasts in bumpers of champagne. Wise-meann provided a borse and Stanley and Emin made a triumphal entry in Bagamoyo at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. The town was profusely decorated with bunting, and verdant arches and palms attorney general says that at the present time attorney general says that at the present time there is not a single institution in the country which will receive United States prisoners free of cost. The number of penitentiaries which will receive United States prisoners from out-side the state at all, is becoming limited, and in some cases the transfer of government con-victs from one penitentiary to another becomes were waving from every winde Wissman's force, and the German man-of-war. Sperber, fired salutes. All vessels in the road-stead were handsomely decked with flags. Major Wissman entertained the party at a luncheon, when the captain of the Sperber formally welcomed Stanley and then congratulated Emin on behalf of Emperor William. During the attention many Expresses came necessary in view of the vacillating enactnecessary in view of the vacillating enactments of the legislatures in several states.

When all the states in which suitable penitentiaries are located enact laws to the above effect, the government will be compelled to hire quarters for its criminals or to designate institutions which are in no way proper for their confinement. He, therefore, recommends that provision be made for a United States penitentiary and United States reformatory, the latter being intended for the confinement of the milder class of criminals. It is also urged that a prison bureau be established in the department of justice, where could be gathered, collected and recorded, in a permanent form, the criminal statistics of the United States.

In a chapter on law business, the attorney-general says: During the afternoon many Europeans came to greet the explorers. In the evening there

A CHAMPAGNE BANQUET. The German consul offered a toast in honor of Queen Victoria. Wissman toaste dStanley, calling him his meater in African exploration. Stanley made an elequent reply. He thanked God that he had done his duty, and referred with emotion to the soldiers whose bones were bleaching in the forest. He said his motto had always been onward. He testified to the divine influence that had guided him in his work. Emin toasted Emperor William. Lieutenant Stairs responded to a toast to Stan ley's officers. Brackenbury proposed the health of Major Wissman, which was drunk with all, honors, the company singing, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Stanley will arrive at Zanzibe Thursday, aboard the Sperber. Emin's people will come on a British man-of-war.

ACCIDENT TO EMIN PASHA.

He Walks Out of a Window and is Fatally Injured.

London, December 5.—A dispatch from Zanzibar announces that Emin Pasha has me probably a fatal accient. Being near-sighted he walked out of a window by missighted he walked out of a window by mistake, and felt on his head, fracturing his skull. He now lies at Bagamoyo in a critical condition. All the doctors, except Stanley's physician, declare that Emin Pasha's injuries will prove fatal. Stanley's physician is hopeful of saving Emin's life, but says that under the most favorable c ircumstances the patient cannot be removed for at least ten days.

A dispatch from Zanzibar says that Emin misjudged the height of a balcony parapet, over balanced himself and fell a distance of twenty feet. When found his right eye was closed and blood was running from his ears. His body is terribly bruised.

THE OWNERS CULPABLE.

The Finding in the Case of the Tribune

The Finding in the Case of the Tribune Death Trap.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., December 5.—The coroner's jury in the trauest on the bodies of the victims of the Tribune building, fire brought in verdict at 5:15 p.m. The finding occupies thinty-eight closely-written pages. The verdict declares that the owners of the Tribune building, if not legally responsible, are morally culpable, for the loss of life. They recommended that the assistant building inspector occupy his whole time in looking after fire escapes. They find that the fire originated in the rooms of the republican league, unoccupied, from causes unknown.

and cripple these prosecutions of attempts to intimidate the marshal from serving the process, and
witnesses from giving their testimony; such intimidation going to the extent of actual assassination.
But it must not be supposed that hostility to United
States courts and United states officers is confined
to election matters. On the contrary, the records
of the department of justice show that in some dissricts the civil proceedings of these courts,
and criminal proceedings of these courts,
and criminal proceedings of these courts,
and criminal proceedings of these courts
cannot proceed because the lives of
necessary witnesses are in such danger that it
would be simply inhuman to enforce their attendance and the giving of their testimony; while svidence is abundant that in certain localities no occupation is so dangerous as the falinful performance of duty by United States marshals. Of course,
such lawlessness cannot be tolerated. In every
case instructions to prosecute have been coupled
with the assurance that no means within the power
of this department will be spared to protect the
officers and witnesses in the discharge of their duties, and to bring to punishment every man who
illegally attempts by thwart such prosecutions. Fire at Florence Fire at Florence.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 5.—A special to the Age Herald from Florence, Ala., says: Fire at 2 o'clock this morning broke out in Peyton's livery stable and burnfed the building and twenty-one horses. Loss \$6,000. No insurance. The fire communicated to an adjoining store, burning down the store building and stock. Loss \$12,000; covered by insurance. Cause, incendiary.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Asheville, N. C., December 5.—[Special.]—A serious shooting affair occurred on train No. 52 going west from the city last night, and at a point a half dozen miles below here. Bob West, a young planter, got into an altercation in the smoking car with another country man, when the former drew a revolver and began firing. The passengers fied to the other cars, making narrow escapes from the bullets wide of their mark. The narrowest escape was that of Mr. Another Blunder Made by Secretary of State CHARLESTON, S. C., December 4.—[Special.]
The true story about the French cable from
Hayti to Charleston was learned today. Secretary Blaine telegraphed to Governor Richardson in November that the French Cable
company desired to land their cable at this mark. The narrowest escape was that of Mr. W. A. Day, district passenger agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, who had a bullet whiz by him and embed ardson in November that the French Cable company desired to land their cable at this place on or about November 20th, the cable being laid from Hayti to Charleston to connect with the postal telegraph and Mackay-Bennett cable. Mr. Blaine blundered in sending the telegram. What the company asked was that they be notified by November 20th whether the permission to land their cable would be granted. Since November 20 the entire city has been on the qui vive to see the cable landed, and the fact will be made public tomorrow for the first time that Mr. Blaine made a mistake in telegraphing Governor Richardson that the cable will be landed November 20. The French company is making preparations to start out the cable-laying expedition, and do not expect to reach here for several months. The scheme of the company is to lay a cable from Charleston to Hayti; from Charleston to New York. It will connect the Mackay-Bennett cable to Havre by the postal telegraph line. itself in the car, missing him only a hair's breadth. The attacked man, with one of the bullets in his breast, at last seized his as-sailant and clubbed him mercilessly with the saliant and choosed firm incremessly with the empty weapon. The wound is pronounced as exceedingly dangerous, if not fatal. No arrests have yet been made. New York, December 5.—Harry Carltonalias "Handsome Harry," murderer of Policeman Brennan, was hanged at the Tembs prison man Brennan, was hanged at the Lemos prison at 7:30½ this morning.

It was within a few seconds of 7:30 o'clock when Carlton walked under the gallows, and at 7:30½ o'clock he was hanged. The execution was as near perfection as such things can be. There was no evidence of bungling, and the sheriff expressed himself as satisfied.

THE THIEF IN A TREE TOP. He Jumps to the Ground and Runs for

Three Men Killed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 5.—[Special.]
News has been received here of a terrible tragedy in Roberson county Monday. A circus exhibited in Lumberton, and late that night a crowd of drunken negroes began torow. So na regular negro battle was in progress, and pistols, knives, clubs, stones and every other weapon were brought up to do active service, and amid yells, cries and groans, the shooting went on for at least fifteen minutes. Some of the negroes took to their heels, but others stood firm to the last. When all was over Jack Hunt, Tom Caller and Julius Embra were found to have been killed. CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 5.—[Special.]
Night before last, an old man, A. K. Rankin, a Gaston county farmer, was aroused from his slumbers by the squalls and cacklings of his chickens, which roost in a large tree in his yard. The old man jumped out of bed and seized his musket and rushed out. Up the tree he discovered Tom Burgin, a negro, who was rapidly filling a couple of guano bags with Rankin's chickens.

"Come down from there," yelled the old man, and as he did so the negro dropped his bag and leaped off. The fall was about fifteen feet, but Bergen was soon on his feet running for his life.

Rankin opened fire on him, but the chicken Life.

for his life.

Rankin opened fire on him, but the chicken thief kept right on. At Bergan's home yesterday he was found in an almost dying condition. He was terribly bruised and besides had a heavy load of shot in his back. It is not believed that he can recover.

Two Men to Hang.

Two Men to Hang.

RALEIGH, N. C.. December 5.—[Special.]—
Governor Föwle has issued death warrants which will cause the execution on the 10th of January next of two notorious criminals. One of these is Elijah Moore, colored, who one night last winter brutally murdered a negro woman on a street at Greensboro, his victim, who had left her home a moment, having been found a few minutes later dying on her own doorstep. Moore was tried last February in the superior court and convicted of murder. He appealed, but the supreme court affirmed the decision of the court below. The other doomed criminal is J. Claude Parrish, a white man, whose offense was outraging his own daughter, about fourteen years old. He was convicted last January and appealed. But the supreme court affirmed the decision at its present term.

Denison's Cotton Factory.

Denison, Texas, December 5.—At a large meeting of the New England capitalists nearly \$200,000 was subscribed to the stock of the Denison Cotton Manufacturing company to complete the capital of \$500,000, which was required to build and complete the mill. All but a few thousands of dollars was raised, and that amall belance was guaranteed, and the meeting adjourned. The mill will have 25,000 spindles, will employ 800 hands and will cause an addition of at least \$1,000 persons to the popula ion.

Augusta, Ga., December 5.—|Special.]—Mr. Henry K. Lowrey and Miss Katic Reid and Mr. Charles U. Stubb and Miss Ella Riordan were married tonight. Both marriages were quiet, with the presence of only a few friends. The new members of council were sworn in today, and the defeated candidates surrendered their seats.

THE MISSISSIPPI CAPITAL.

Heated Election Contest Agitates the Pe Jackson, Miss, December 5.—[Special.]— This city is stirred from center to circumfer ence over the approaching city election. It will be remembered that two years ago the brutal murder of young Mitchell by a negro, with the connivance of a negro policeman, precipitated a movement by the white people which resulted in the overwhelming defeat of McGill, the republican mayor, who had been kept in office fourteen years by negro votes. This election was investigated by the judiciary committee of the United States senate under a resolution of Senator Chandler. Since Har-rison's election McGill has been seek-ing a federal appointment, but failed to get the postoffice here or anything else. He is now a candidate for mayor, and seeking to mass the negroes in his favor. democrats last night renominated General William Henry, and appointed a committee of one hundred, with J. B. Harris, who served in the same capacity two years ago, and resigned his place as United States district attorney under Cleveland in consequence, as chairman, with instructions to elect the ticket. The election is exciting great interest through-

to the people of the state, and it is believed that his election would result in the removal of the capital from Jackson. The Vote of Virginia. RICHMOND, Va., December 5 .- Owing to the RICHMOND, Va., December 5.—Owing to the absence of the Sout county returns, the legislature falled to suncoupee the voic cast for governor and lieutenant governor in November, and will not do so until the returns are received. The vote as tabulated, however, Scott county omitted, is as follows: For governor—Nckinney, 162,654; Mahone, 120,477. Lieutenant-governor—Scott, 162,654; Slemp, 118,570. Taylor, prohibitionist candidate for governor, received 897 votes: Shelburne, for lieutenant-governor, 963. As will be observed from the above figures, Mahone ran absent of his ticket, instead of behind, as generally surmised.

Iowa's Official Vote.

DES MOINES, Iowa, December 5.—The offi-cial canvas of the Iowa vote was made today Boles, democratic, for governor, has 180,111; Hutchisson, republican, 173,338; Roles pluratity 6,573. All the rest of the democratic ticket was defeated; republican candidates being elected by pluralities ranging from 1,561 for Lieutenaut Governor Poynes to 8,480 for Smith, railroad commissioner.

JAKE KILBAIN IS WILLING To Meet the Immortal John L. Sulliyan Once

More.
CHATTANOGGA. Tenn., December 5.—[Special.] — Jake Kilrain, the pugilist, passed through the city accompanied by Dock Adler and Bud Renaud, the New Orleans sport. This party are on their way to Mississippi to stend trial for their participation in the slug-ging match with Sullivan. Kılrain expressed ging match with Sullivan. Kirain expressed the greatest confidence in his position, and says he expects to get off with a light fine. He said, in an interview with your correspondent, that Frank Stevenson and Pony Moore have offered to back him in another fight with Sullivan, but he didn't know whether they would together or not. He expresses himself as willing to meet Sullivan any time.

FOULLY MURDERED.

A Young Man Shot Down in Cold Blood by His Prospective Pather-in-Law. Hot Springs, Ark., December 5.—A most deplorable tragedy was enacted yesterday in Lee township, about sixteen miles west of this city, wherein a young man named Couch was murdered by his prospective father-in-law, John Kizziar. Both parties are prominent men in their section.

Deputy Sheriff Sam Tate returned last evening from the green of the murder. Kizziar had fled, and no trace of his whereabouts could be obtained.

Deputy Sheriff Sam Tate returned last evening from the crone of the murder. Rizziar had fied, and no tabe of his whereabouts could be obtained.

The evidence before the coroner jury was short and direct, and a verdict was rendered certifying that deceased had come to his death by gunshot wounds received at the hands of John Kizziar, pronouncing the deed murder in the first degree.

The men met at the house of Henry Kizziar, uncle to John Kizziar a daughter was brought up, and Kizziar told Couch that he understood he was carrying a pistol for him. Couch denied this. Kizziar said: "I believe you have a pistol on you now." "If you think so search me," said Couch. Kizziar then said: "You can't marry my daughter until she is sixteen." Couch replied: "We will see about that." "What's that?" asked Kizziar, and when Couch repeated the words he deliberately and without a moment's warning levelled his shotgun and fired, the first shot taking effect in Couch's abdomen.

The wounded man bent forward and turned half around, when he received the second shot in the side and fell on the ground and expired. Kizziar set down his shotgon and walked away, going home. He took a Winchester rifle and some money, bid his wife good-by, told her to do the best she could, kissed his little son, told him to mind his mother and be a good by, then he left. He said he was coming to Hot Springs to surrender, but he did not come to the city.

Mr. Tate could get no clew to his whereabouts, but thinks he either struck out across the country at once or is in hiding. He has many relatives in the neighborhood, and if they would harbor him he could evade arrest a good while. Feeling is strong among the neighbors against Kizziar. Although he was prominent and well liked before the shooting, this killing was so cruel and unprovoked that the people are terribly aroused over it.

The Barnesville Cotton Mill.

Barnesville. Getton Mill.

The Barnesville Cotton Mill. The Barnesville Cotton Mill.

Barnesville, Ga., December 4.—[Special.]
The cotton mill is now nearing completion,
Secretary J. J. Rogers received a letter from
the Lowell Machine company, of Lowell, Mass.,
congratulating him upon his excellent choice of
machinery to be used in the mill.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES,

Bond offerings yesterday \$947,050; all accepted at 107% for fours and a half.
The store of Murray & Burger, grocers, of New Oxioans, was burned last night. The Pullman Car works, at Pullman, Ill., suffered a loss of \$100,000 from tire on Wednesday night.

suffered a loss of \$100,000 from fire on Wednesday night.

The total amount of insurance involved in the Thanksgiving fire in B. ston officially reported to date is \$2.84,000.

At Sheffield, Ala., Thomas Augustus fell under the loc motive, and both legs out off. He died shortly afterward.

The president yesterday sent to congress several hundred nouinations of persons appointed to office during the recess of congress.

The Turkish government has instructed its delegates in the African conference to oppose any intervention in the trade in Circas-ian women.

In the United States circuit court in Columbia, Daniel H. Chambertain was made permanent receiver of the South Carolina Railway company.

The Monongahela hotel at Pittsburg, Pa., burned yesterday. There were a number of narrow eapes, but no fatalities. Most of the guests lost ther personal effects.

ther personal effects.

Vienna is snowed up. Provisions are from fitteen to twenty-dive per cent dearer on account of impeded communications. Postal service is done on sleighs. Robbers are active in the country districts.

on sieighs. Robbers are active in the country districts.

Governor Foraker last night gave out for publication the entire correspondence between himself and R. G. Wood, of Clacinnati, in regard to beliet box contract forgery, which figured in the late campaign.

An explosion of the boiler in the saw mill of E. E. Jackson & Co., in Somerast county, Md., occurred foday. Eleven men were at work, only two of whom escaped injury. William Dennis was killed, and several other fistally injured.

5. T. Martin and W. A. Powers, wholesale dealers in white goods and notions, under the firm name of Martin & Powers, in Richmond, Va., made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities \$55,000, assets unknown Sjock is estimated at \$25,000.

Baron Depended, Brazilian munister to England, has been dismissed from office and his name removed from the diplomatic list because his hostile attitude to the Brazilian republic was doing an injury to the state. Senhor Rajauda will succeed him.

Lee Relily and Charles Walcott, night

him.

Lee Reilly and Charles Walcott, night watchmen at the Farmers and Mechanics' bank. Fort Worth Texas, were arrested yesterday for robbing the bank of \$5.000. The casher failed to turn the keys of the combination and the washmen opened the safe and carried off the money.

Mr. Parnelliwill speak at a meeting at Albert hall, Nottinghem, on Tuesday. His speech will be in reply to one made by Lord Salabury at the recent conservative conference in Nottinghem, Arnold Morely and Henry Broadhurst, liberal members of the house of commons for Nottingham, will adopted the Parnell.

FARMER AND LABORER

THEIR UNION CONVENTION AT ST.

THE COMING TOGETHER OF PRODUCERS

Significant Speeches Concerning the Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor—The Georgia Delegation.

Sr. Louis, Mo., December 5.-[Special.]-Soon after the convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, your correspondent met several of the prominent alliance men at the St. James hotel, and asked them of the work heing done. The first man I met was Colonel W. J. Northen one of the Georgia delegation. In response to the question:
"What is the main benefit you look forward

"We have organizations here from different pertions and comprehending the different branches of agriculture. What we have needed up to this time was sympathy of feeling, as there has always been a sympathy of interest. This I am sure, will be brought about by the consolidation of the different farmers' organizations, as soon as the farmers in the west and in the south will begin industriantly. triously and intelligently to investigate the causes of general depression among themselves. So far as the investigation has been

seives. So far as the investigation has been made, the opinion seems to be uniform that MUCH OF THE TROUBLE comes from the monetary condition of the country, as the result of a limited currency and unnecessarily high taxation. By the cooperation of the farmers of the different sections, the policy of the government on these two lines above can be improved. I am sure very great good will come not only to the agricultural interests, but to the interest of the general public."
"Colonel how are you impressed with the

'Colonel, how are you impressed with the character and the appearance of the represen-tatives from the different sections?"

"Most favorably. It is a highly intelligent body, and it has a large number of strong men prominent in its councils."
"What have you to say as to the opinions you have heard expressed by the men from the

northwest?"

"I have been more than gratified to meet these people, and hear their expressions upon the condition of the country, and the causes which have led to it. I find them in debt and under mortgage, as are the farms of the south, and they attribute their troubles to the same

of the farm, the combination of capital, and the policy of the government. They express themselves, firstly, as ready to co-operate with us in council and in action to remove these hurtful causes. I feel sure that they are in hearty and cordial sympathy with us of the south, and the consolidation of the farmers here affected will bring speedy and advantageous changes in the business Interests and public policy of the country."

COLONEL LIVINGSTON TALES.

Finding Colonel Livingston in his room SPECULATION IN THE PRODUCTS

Finding Colonel Livingston in his room waiting for his committee to meet him, I said

to him:

"What are the most important things done by the convention?" he said:

"The appointment of a conference committee to meet a committee of the northwestern alliance on the subject of amalagamation, the terms of which had been practically agreed upon, which will bring to our help on national questions an irresistable power."

"What is the next most important?"

"The appointment of a committee of five on the monetary system of our country. There were two other very important committees appointed on the land and transportation questions."

pointed on the land and transportation questions."

THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

The first convention of the Farmers' and Laborers' union of America was called to order by President Evan Jones at 10 July 100 the exposition building. The delegates present at the opening session represented twenty-three states, and formed a body of something over 200 in numerical strength, filling the main body of the hall. President J. D. Burrows, of the Northern Alliance, occupied a seat on the stand near President Evan Jones, while Governor Francis, of Missouri; Mayor E. A. Noonan, of St. Louis; the presidents of the different state organizations, the members of national executive committee, and of the national executive committee, and of the national committee of arrangements were also seated upon the platform. The morning ses-sion being devoted to the formal ceremonies attendant upon the opening of the convent

were public.

Mayor Noonan delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by Chairman McDowell, of the national executive commit-

In the course of his remarks Mr. McDowell said:

"It is an acknowledged fact, proved by all history, that purification always comes from the poorer and middle classes, white corruption comes from the rich. This is the meaning of the present movement. We have no sentiment or desire to secure class legislation, but we aim to overcome the class legislation already effected. The inequalities of the law, as it now exists, will never be removed unless the masses, who represent over one-half of the voting population, exact pledges from the legislators whom they elect to give them and their interests the consideration they deserve. The sectional animosities of the past are rapidly dying out, and we can form a united brotherhood that will extend from Mame to California, and sweep the whole country a union of states bound together by the tie of common interest, non-partisan in spirit, but recognizing the fact that political prejudices in the past have blinded merragalst us, and seeking only such legislation as will relieve us from the evils under which we now suffer."

Governof Francis's address, in substance, was as follows:

After a few words of welcome, he said that the United States, although great in all things, was distinctively an agricultural country. All our wealth was fundamentally the product of the farm. In but one year since 1850 have the agricultural products been less than seventy ber cent of our total sales to foreign countries. The average for forty years has been over seventy per cent. Of the 17,000,000 engaged in any other single vocation. That they have not prospered is true, and "pity "tis, "tis true." To find out why "its true I assume is your object in being here. Such an object is proper and worthy. The trusts and combinations formed to reap the benefit of your industry have at last served to demonstrate that unity is a "thing assential." If your efforts are equal to your declaration of principles you deserve success. It forebodes no evil to this republic. Your demand for "equal rights to all and

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., December 5.—A special to the Age-Herald from Aberdeen, Miss., says: About noon yesterday a little girl, eight years old, daughter of Jason McAllister, who lives about a mile from town, was sent to town on an errand. Failing to return in due time, suspicion was excited, and this morning a thorough search was begun. The body, almost lifeless, was found this evening back of the old cemetery, fiendishly and foully mutilated. Officers are investigating the matter.

Horrible Crime Near Aberdeen.

Charged with Polsoning His Wife. INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., December 5 .- A INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., December 5.—A Sentinel special from Lafayette, Ind., says: W. Fred Petiti was arrested at Columbus, Ohio, this afternoon on a requisition from Governor Hovey charged with the murder of his wife, who died quite suddenly July 17th. Her body was recently exhumed and a large quantity of polson was found in the stomach. Petiti was a Methodist minister at Shawnee, Mo., is a member of the bar here, and a grand prelate of the grand commandry of Indiana Knighus Templar and a thirty-asconp degree Mason. He will be brought here tombrrow for trial.

for trial.

The Crowin Murder Trial.

Chicago, December 5.—In the Cronin case today, Hynes, counsel for prosecution took up the argument. He had not finished when count adjourned.

The Pointer Dogs.

Lexingron, N. C., December 5.—The second series of the pointer derby was concluded today. Joy, Jr., beat Miss Mealy, F. F. V. beat Convex, Lady Hesson beat Met, and Rip Rap beat Flirt. The third series began, but was not finished. Joy, Jr., beat F. F. V. The weather was fine, work good, and birds plentiful.

to cultivate such farms after American farmors have died on them for want of sustenance! Kansas farms are mortgaged and farmers all over the country are poverty stricken. What is the cause? Too much legislation in favor of the few against the many. Remove the cause! Let all the various orders confederate together. They represent the people, and a government that will not protect its people in their extremity is not worthy of the support of its people. Brothers, we are meeting here to see what can be done to remove this dreadful strain upon us. This is our mission. Let us not forget it, and let us not go away from here until it is accomplished."

THE ALLIANCE'S MEETING.

THE ALLIANCE'S MEETING. The Northern Alliance was in session during Monday for the purpose of effecting a consoli-Monday for the purpose of effecting a consolidation with the Farmers' and Laborers' union. A secret session was held of the union in the afternoon. President Jones read his annual address and committees were appointed. At the evening session the following committees were appointed: Constitution, C. W. McCune, chairman; bagging and ties, L. F. Livingston, chairman; conference, H. W. Hickman, chair-

chairman; conference, H. W. Hickman, chairman.

The National Farmers' Alliance, with seventy delegates present, held a session during the day at the Planters' house.

ATHTUDE OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Ralph Beaumont, chairman of the national legislative committee of the Knights of Labor, arrived at the Laclede Monday night. Said he: "We had an invitation to come here and are glad to avsil ourselves of the opportunity, because of the fact that we represent the wage earning element who work for the large corporations in our cities. We have been organized 20 years. The farmer has never been organized. He is now just commencing. We have never had many farmers among the knights, arising out of the fact that the capitalistic press, saide from politics, have alienated them by always picturing that our membership was composed of men who ran around with dynamite in their pocket and were altogether dangerous. There is very little actual difference between what we are striving for and what the farmer is endeavoring to secure. We came to find out just how far we are apart. The idea of amalgamation is not anticipated at this time, I believe. After an interchange of views we may the better determine how long it will take us to come together, if at all. It may be next year or the year after, but certain it is, that a study of the questions agitatit will take us to come together, it at all. It may be next year or the year after, but certain it is, that a study of the questions agitating the people who labor must bring us together eventually. We are aiming at the same goal, though traveling different roads. The farmer has just realized that he is not the possessor of his own farm. Some other fellow has a better deed than he has—if not in the heave of a most road it is by corporate organi-

has a better deed than he has—I not in the shape of a mortgage, it is by corporate organi-zations representing fictitious values." THE COMMITTEES NOT READY TO REPORT. In the convention this morning, as the com-mittees were not ready to report, no regular business was transacted. Several speeches of business was transacted. Several spectres of a general character were made. The Farmers' Alliance held a session at the Planter's house, this morning, at which Mr. Powderly and other Knights of Labor were present and made speeches, but no business was done, the joint committee on consolidation not being ready to

At a meeting held by business agents of the At a meeting field by dustiness agents of the Farmers and Laborers' union it was decided to have the headquarters of the business agents in New York, so as to facilitate the gathering of reports and statistics. J. B. Dines, of Missouri, was elected president, and Oswald Wilson, of New York, secretary.

### THE WOOL GROWERS.

The National Association Organizes—Election

Washington, December 5.—At the Wool Growers' convention today the National Wool Growers' association of the United States was re-organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers to serve one year: Columbus Delano, of Ohio, president; J. T. Rich, Michigan, vice president; J. T. Rich, Michigan, vice president; C. H. Beall, West Virginia, treasurer; George H. Wallace, Missouri, secretary, and Davis Cossitt, New York, assistant secretary, E. N. Bissell, of Vermont; W. L. Black of Texas, and John McDowell of Pennsylvania, were elected to act with officers of the association as an executive board. The committee appointed to draw an address to the wool growers of the United States having reported to the convention that it required more time of Officers. to the convention that it required more time in which to prepare an address, a resolution was adopted granting further time and authorizing the executive board to revise and publish the same at its earliest convenience.

A New Hotel a Certainty.

A New Hotel a Certainty.

ATHENS, Ga., December 4.—[Special.]—The present hotel accommodations of Athens are entirely too limited. There are four plans now being worked in this direction, and out of the four one is sure to be carried out. A party of northern capitalists are negotiating the purchase of an entire block and erecting a large hotel thereon more which property they expend the property that expend the property they expend the property they expend the property they expend the property they expend the property that expend the property they expend the property that expend the property that expend the property that the property they expend the property that the property they expend the property that the property they expend the property that the property that the property the property that the property the property that the proper hotel thereon, upon which property they expect to make six per cent. Colonel E. C. Machen is also at work, and will build a seventy-five thousand dollar hotel here if the city will pay twenty thousand dollars in liquidation of his demands against her for the right of way of the Covington and Macon railroad. or way of the Covington and Macon railroad. A party also desires to purchase a lot around by Mr. J. G. Edwards and erect thereon a littlegem of a hotel. Mr. John T. Voss, of the street railway, is also negotiating with northern men, who wish to build a hotel here. Before the summer of next year rolls around, Athens will boast a new hotel, and it will be a mice one.

The School Question in Quitman

The School Question in Quitman.
QUITMAN, Ga., December 5.—[Special.]—In accordance with the provisions of an act amended by the last legislature, the city coun cil ordered last night that on the first Monday in January an election will be held on the graded school question. The municipal election occurs on the same day. There is much latent and expressed feeling, owing to the manner in which the school measure became an entity. Many of the best citizens oppose it. There is some politics and some bitter preju-There is some politics and some bitter prejudice involved in the question. It is a foregone conclusion that the grass will grow under no one's feet between this time and election day.
There are 151 registered voters; about one-third of them are colored. So far, no munici-pal ticket has been announced.

The North Carolina Methodists RALEIGH, N. C., December 5.—[Special.]—
By a vote of 141 to 43, the North Carolina
Methodist conference in resisten at Greene By a vote of 141 to 43, the North Carolina Methodist conference, in session at Greensboro, has decided to remove Trinity college, its denominational institution to Raleigh. This city will give a building worth \$35,000 and a valuable site. The citizens will supplement this by building a handsome library. The conference has made application to the general conference to transfer to North Carolina all North Carolina territory now in the Virginia North Carolina territory now in the Virginia and Holston conferences, and out of the whole to form two conferences east and west North

Library Lecture.

Library Lecture.

The third lecture of the winter series of the Literary association will be delivered by Dr. Barnett on Tuesday evening, December 10th, at library hall. The doctor's subject—"Jerusalem,"—offers a vast field for an instructive and entertaining discussion, and as it is of the same general nature as the preceding lecture, its variation in locality and historic interest will render it a fitting complement to the "Land of the Midnight Sun." As the entire proceeds of the series are to be devoted to the purchase of new books, these lectures should be liberally patronized by the people of Atlanta.

Small Souls Rebuked.

None of the brave soldiers who swept the confederacy from the face of the earth and ground the doctrine of secession into dust have a word t say against the white haired chief of the lost cause as he trembles on the line that divides the living from the dead.

On his deathbad Talling From the New York Herald.

On his deathbed Jefferson Davis is safe from all but those small souled men who mistake hatred for The true American is willing to let Mr. Davis die peace among those who love him.

As an Editor. From the Detroit Free Press. From the Detroit Free Fress.

John L. Sullivan drew \$50 per week for sixteen weeks as a sporting editor, and the only item he ever wrote was:

"No is tatysfied that John I. Sullivan can nock owtenny Livin' man on earthe no niggers need and."

Have You a Dog?

From the Detroit Free Press.

A couple of Idsho men have captured a grizzly year and are bringing him east for a purpose. The purpose is to put him in an inciouse with 500 dogs, fasten the gate and go around there after the lapse of an hour and see which side is

### MY JOURNEY TO TEXAS

From the English Illustrated Magazine. Illustrated by the Globe-Democrat.

"Four Lincolx, Santana, Vegas county, Tex., April 2, 1879.—Dear Elaie: I ventured to surgest a year ago to our respected sister, Lavina, that it would do you no harm, and some others a great deal of good, if you spent a summer with me. You remember the answer? You were delicate, Texas was the land of chills, and I was not a fit person to be guardian of so irrepressible a subject as my small but obstreperous sister. What you wished did not appear until it was too late, so my plems were ruthlessly crushed and Lavinia triumphed. This time I write to you not Lavinia. You are 19, my dear, and if an American woman is ever going to have her own way she begins at 19, Will you come this year? And will you come at, once? The wife wants you, I want you, and as for the boy, to see 'Aunt Elaic' is the dearest wish of his heart. I do not expect a favorable reply. I have too much respect for the power of Lavinia's will and authority. Yet this letter shall go. Your loving brother.

"P. S.—It you can defy the powers that be, write stones at that I may meet you at Santana. The

"P. S.—It you can defy the powers that be, write at once, so that I may meet you at Santana. The cars will carry you there. I will come as far as Hobart Junction if I can. Are you affaid of the A. W."

at once, so that I may meet you at santana. Incars will carry you there. I will come as far as Hobart Junction if I can. Are you atraid of the journey?

Would I go? Of course I would. Did the foolish boy think there was only one will in the family? The dear old fellow; if he really wanted his useless, frivolous minded little sister he should certainly have her. Lavinia was shocked at the idea, of course, but it was of no use. I said I must go, and went.

I sent word, as I was told, the next day, and two weeks later I was rolling out of Chicago in a sleeper of the Chicago, Rurlington and Quincy railway, speeding westwards, fairly embarked upon a journey of five days and five nights on the cars, and a thirty-mile-drive after that.

How I was watched and cared for and waited upon by the railway officials. Conductors of trains have faults, I suppose, but they were very good to me. They got, my tickets; they told me where to change; they brought me coffee; and until I got to Hobart Junction, where I hoped to find Addison, I might have been—I really was—surrounded by an army of protectors and friends. I looked anxiously up and down the platform at Hobart, but, alas! no Addison was to be seen. Well, I had come more than 1,000 miles alone, assuredly I was capable of conveying myself fifty, and he would not fail to be at Santana; so there was nothing to worry about. Nevertheless, when I found that there was only one day car going on from Hobart; that I was to be the only woman on board; and that the pace at which we were to travel would not be more than ten miles an hour because the track was unsafe, my heart sank a little, I we were to travel would not be more than ten miles an hour because the track was unsafe, my heart sank a little, I confess, for it was 2 o'clock in the morning, and I was very, very tired. There was a change of conductors, too—a change for the worse. The "boss" of this train was a large, worse. The "boss" of this train was a large, roughly dressed person, with a hairy face, who stared at me as he arranged my bags and wraps upon a seat in front, in a way that was scarcely polite and not at all reassuring. When he had finished his work he growled out in a cruft voice.

gruff voice:
"Going to Fort Lincoln this trip, I believe?" I replied with dignity that the commandant of the fort was my brother, and then, leaning back in my seat, closed my eyes and pretended to slumber. This hint was sufficient, and to my great joy, after another prolonged stare, the man went about his business. When I was units over of this I county was and looked. the man went about his business. When I was quite sure of this I opened my eyes and looked about me. It was a very shabby car; badly furnished, badly lighted and badly ventilated; a smell of stale tobacco smoke about it, which made me feel quite sick. I became very cross and gloomy. Addison ought to have met me before this. He knew I was alone, and must be aware what an emigrant car was like. Perhaps this was a practical joke—he always liked practical jokes—and he hoped to frighten me. Well, he had not done that, at any rate. There was nothing to be frightened about. The men in the car scarcely noticed me at all, and though my conductor was gruff, his face

There was nothing to be frightened about. The men in the car scarcely noticed me at all, and though my conductor was gruft, his face was not forbidding—and he knew Addison. Soothed by these thoughts I closed me agree to good earnest and tried to sleep. I was accustomed to traveling now and soon dropped into an uneasy doze—and began to dream. I dreamed of aface I had not seen for a long, long thire—the face of an old schoolfellow—Eric Proctor by name, who had gone out west some time ago, and was often men, tioned by Addison in his letters. Eric was anice boy before he went west, a clumsy, overgrown youth, but very amiable and goodnatured, with a great head of yellow hair, and simple, honest blue eyes. I don't know why I dreamed of Erle now; perhaps it was because he was the only person I knew in Texas besides the family; but I did dream of him very vividly. I thought I had arrived at Santana, and found him on the platform instead of Addison. He looked very much older than he used to do, his face haggard and worn. He did not speak to me, but, taking my hand, led me away until we were out of sight of the station, and then lifted me onto a horse, which had appeared from I don't know where, and we were galloping away at a tremendous pace. I begged him to let me go, but he shook his head and spurred on faster. I began to feel cold and queer, as if he were made of ice and were freezing me. All at once he stopped with a sharp jerk, and with a cry flung me away, and I felt myself falling falling as if from some great height—ahd awoke. The train was still. We had pulled up at a wayside station to water the engine, and I was shivering with the chill air. The

awoke. The train was still. We had pulled up at a wayside station to water the engine, and I was shivering with the chill air. The dawn was at hand, and I slipped out of the train and walked briskly up and down to warm myself, and by the time the wants of the engine were satisfied the sun was rising, and I began to recover my spirits.

At last a short, bluff whistle from the engine, like the bark of some giant dog, a movement among the passengers, and a jarring sensation beneath my feet. The goal of my desire was not far off. Now the door of the car was opened wide, and the conductor, who had kept away from me all the journey, came in from the baggage van to take tickets. Mine was the last. He examined it with unnecessary deliveration, and then delivered himself of the following ominous remark:

the following ominous remark:
"Now, say! why didn't ye write the colonel "Now, say! why didn't ye write the colonel that yew were comin'?"

The familiarity of this address would have disgusted me at any ordinary time, but now I begau to feel miserably anxious.
"I did write," I replied breathlessly. "He will be at the station to meet me."

The aution of the rejoinder came as sharply as the ping of an arrow. I jumped up with a lump in my throat, and looked out of the window. The train had stopped, and most of the passengers were leaving it. There was no station or depot here only a sough above.

throat, and looked out of the window.

The train had stopped, and most of the passengers were leaving it. There was no station or depot here, only a rough platform on one side of the line, with "Santana" painted in tipsy black letters on the rail, and a solitary log house a few yards away with "Postoffice" in white letters on the door. Yet this was undoubtedly my destination, and the conductor was right—Addison had not come. There were several rough, red-faced creatures lounging on the platform, wearing broadbrimmed hats, great riding boots and prominent spurs; there were our passengers disappearing one by one into the log house in search of breakfast, but there was no Colonel Wynne. What could have happened? I turned from the window with a gasp, and met the eyes of the conductor looking down upon me with the grimmest expression I had ever seen.

"Well?" he said, with a exasperating interrogatory inflection on that expressive word.

"He cannot have received my letter," I observed hurriedly, trying to keep my voice clear and steady, while the lump in my throat grew and grew, and I wanted to cry very badly indeed. To aver this catastrophe, I suggested that my belongings should be removed from the train. The conductor instantly became brisk and helpful, and we were soon passing by the red-faced men, who drew back to give us room, and stared with great round, stupid eyes, as if they had never seen a girl in a gray ulster before. We went straight to the postoffice, and were met by the postmaster before we reached the door. He was a tall, dark man, with only one eye; a dreadfully ugly man, with a very dirty face and still dirtiet hands—a wicked-looking man, I thought. The conductor greeted him as If they were old acquaintances.

"Seen Colonel Wynne lately, Hank?"

"An week ago—came for his mail."

"This is his sister."

Mr. Hank nodded as if he were aware of the fact, and stared very hard at me with his one eye.

"Seen Colonel Wynne lately, Hank?"

"And how far off is that?"

"They sim the forth mail."

"They mile—be

cidedly. "You've eat nothing for ten hours.
"Thank you," I answered politely. "I am hungry; but I want to know how I am to get to Fort Lincoln,"

This question was not to be answered at once. Neither of the men seemed to hear it, and without furthur ceremony, ushered me into the house, through one long room full of men with a stove in the middle of it, a liquor bar, and several small tables, to a small room behind, where there were heaps of blankets scattered about a rough bedstead, one chair and a table.

"Sit down," said the postmaster, pointing to the chair. I obeyed, feeling very forlorn and helpless. It was a dreadful position to be in. There did not seem to be a woman anywhere, I was thirty miles from my brother, with no visible means of reaching him; and this dreadful one-eyed man was master of the situation. A whispered colloquy, lasting several minutes, now took place between the postmaster and the conductor, after which the former, whose name I subsequently discovered to be Mr. Hank Wybrow, turned to me and cleared his throat as though he were about to address a camp meeting.

"There's but two things to be done, miss, as far as we kin see, and you must fix on which road suits ye best. Kunnel Wynne don't expect you, I reckon, so you'll have to hunt him, or send and git him to come for yew. I can't poke up much accommodation here, and there ain't a woman nearer than the fort just now; but if you 'lect to stay I'll fix what I may tonight and send a boy to the Kunnel. If this ain't good enough I'll see if anyone is bound Fort Lincoln way with a wagon to take ye there. Think it out, will ye? while I dish breakfast, and let me know your mind in an hour."

This was very fairly said. I thanked Mr. Webres for his offers and was able to hid

breakfast, and let me know your mind in an hour."

This was very fairly said. I thanked Mr. Wybrow for his offers, and was able to bid farewell to the conductor, who had another ten miles to travel, with a stout heart.

It did not take me long to make up my mind. I cannot say that I relished the idea of a thirty mile drive with a stranger, but while breakfast was in course of preparation a little incident happened that made this difficulty seem a very small one. The room I was in was lighted by one square window not far from the ground, and after the postmaster had left the room I saw three pairs of eyes, belonging to the rough faces of some of the men I had seen on the platform, staring fixedly at me. They disappeared with great quickness when they saw that I was aware of their scrutiny; but the feeling of being watched was very unpleasant, and I felt that I would not pass a night at Santana on any account.

Mr. Wybrow appeared relieved when I told him this, and when he brought up breakfast introduced a man who owned a wagon, and quaranteed to arrive at Fort Lincoln before sundown.

I san see the fellow now, though it is ten

I can see the fellow now, though it is ten years since that day. A very thin man, of middle height, dressed in neat brown canvas

I can see the fellow now, though it is ten years since that day. A very thin man, of middle height, dressed in neat brown canvas clothes. His hair was very smooth, parted in the middle and carried back behind his ears as tightly as if it were bound with rope. He had a small, round head, a flat nose, brown eyes, rather dull and expressionless, very high cheek bones and thick lips. An ugly man, yet quiet and modest in manner and speech, with a soft, well-modulated voice. He was inclined to be bald, stooped in his gait, and seemed a rather stupid and altogether insignificant kind of a person. A "doctor of medicine," he called himself, and added with some dignity that he was a "friend of Colonel Wynne's."

I trusted him. His quiet voice was a relief after the harsh speech of Mr. Wybrow, and my one object in life just then was to get away from those horrible staring eyes. In less than an hour I was by his side jolting along the Fort Lincoln road behind a stout team of mules.

I can not remember new here we went before I began to too, necrous and uncomfortble. I knew that it was a long way; for I remember congratulating myself upon having left Santana, because my companion told me that the sate postmaster had been murdered by cowboys a week or two ago—this was doubtless how my letter miscarried—and that the station was known to be one of the worst haunts for rowdies in the county. But the time came at length when he fell quite silent, and I then found that whenever I turned my head to view the prairie about us, his eyes rested upon my face. Oh, how terrible it was! I edged away from him to the farthest corner of the seat, and felt more and more helpless and unnerved every moment. The suspense did not last long. When he perceived my fears he boldly raised his eyes and looked at me with a smile of the most horrible kind. Then he he haughed softly, a dry, hard laugh. I tried to speak now, but my throat was dry and parched, and my tongue seemed paralyzed. He laughed again, louder, and stopping quickly pulled up the mules seize his throat with both hands. I felt that I could kill him for that laugh. But, oh! the weakness of a woman! Why are we not as strong as men? He caught my wrists in his hard, brown fingers; my arms were forced back, powerless and helpless as if held in iron bands. I screamed now in good earnest, and struggled against him with all my strength and soul, and all the time I felt his grip grow tighter and tighter—his muscles were of steel. Suddenly he relaxed his hold and stood still and his flushed face became colorless and livid, as if I had accomplished my desire and he was dying. Then he let me go, starting from me as if I were some poisonous thing; and, dropping on his knees, he bent his head to the ground and listened. When he rose to his feet a moment later he reeled and staggered like a drunken man, looking at me wildly with the expression of some hunted beast of prey. I stared at him dumbfounded for a moment, feeling very giddy and sick; and then I knew what he head heard.

moment, feeling very giddy and sick; and then I knew what he had heard. We were then I knew what he had heard. We were in a hollow between two rolls of prairie, and could not see far on either side, but sound carries a long way in this country, and even my unaccustomed ears now caught a low, rumbling thunder, becoming louder every instance—the flying hoofs of galloping horses. It came from behind; some one had followed us. Whoever it might be, the wretched man who had betrayed his trust was likely to get short shrift. He knew it well, and now threw himself on his knees at my feet, muttering, in a hoarse whisper:

shrift. He knew it well, and now threw himself on his knees at my feet, muttering, in a hoarse whisper:

"Come back to the wagon. They'll murder me in cold blood else, before your eyes. I swear I was only fooling. I had not a wrong thought in my heart. Save me, save me!"

I was willing to do that, much as I loathed the creature, for he had not hurt me; but I could not go back to the wagon. I began to feel very faint and queer; the sensation of safety, after the horrible tension a minute ago, was a severe reaction, and almost too much for me. The poor wretch saw this, and his muttered supplication rose to a bitter cry.

They are cowboys; theyv'e heard your call. They'll tear me in pieces if you drop. Don't! Oh, my God! my God!"

I set my teeth hard. I would not yield to my weakness. ¡Bad as his intentions were, I could not let him be killed. With a great effort I managed somehow to keep my head steady, and then my rescuers swept over the hill, and the danger was over.

Twelve mounted men were there, riding at

managed somehow to keep my head steady, and then my rescuers swept over the hill, and the danger was over.

Twelve mounted men were there, riding at a tearing gallop, with free bridle rein. They gave a tremendous shout when they saw us, and there was a great flash of steel and silver, as twelve revolvers sprang from sheath, and were cocked and made ready for use. The poor wretch at my feet buried his face in his hands, and crouched in terror, and I felt very nervous indeed, for these cowboys looked dreadfully flerce. On they came, silent new, many of them with bare knives between their teeth. No wonder this guilty creature was in despair. I went forward to meet them, and was about to speak, when a hat waived wildly, as hearty voice greeted me, and I saw a face that I knew. It was Eric's, pale and stern, as I had seen it in my dream, but handsomer, very much handsomer; and in another instant he was off his horse, and shaking both my hands until my fingers positively ached. I was in safe keeping now indeed!

I have a little more to tell. It took all Eric's influence and my entreaties to save the wretched man. But it was done in the end, and we were soon on our way to the Fort. There I found out that the very cowboys I had wretched man. But it was done in the end, and we were soon on our way to the Fort. There I found out that the very cowboys I had dreaded so much at Santana were instrumental in causing the timely arrival of the rescue party. They had their suspicions, and when Eric—who rode into Santana half an hour after I left it—said he should follow me, they volunteered to a man.

I may pass over Addison's astopishment

when we arrived at the fort. He had never received my letter. We had a most joyful time that day; but I think what interested me most were some words I overheard Addison say to Eric Proctor: "You must stay at least a month with us. We don't often see you, and now that Elsie is here—!"

Eric did stay; and I am bound to admit that he made the most of his time. Before I went back to Chicago we were engaged to be married.

BRIEFS ABOUT BOOKS.

"THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN WAR AND PEACE." I vol., 4to, 350 pages, profusely illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Company. Price \$2.50. Such a book was surely needed. For though, of the books on American battles, the name is legion the man who made such American battles victories or defeats has never had his story told in a connected and consecutive narrative. This Mr. Brooks has now done. Selecting from all the mass of material relating to American wars that has come from the press the most notable types and the most salient features he has given us not a tale of wars, a description of battles nor even a string of biographies of military leaders and generals, but rather, a succinct ac count of the growth and development of the real American fighting men—the brave fellows who alike in colonial conflicts and revolutionary battles, in Indian encounters, in the "leaderless war" of "1812," in struggle with Mexico and in the great and more grievous struggle between the "THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IN loss war" of "1812," in struggle with Mexico and in the great and more grievous struggle between the blue and the gray have left home and all that man holds dear, and rallied to the call to arm—brave, alert, determined, sturdy and strong. And not alone is the army in war time pictur, d; the solder in time of peace is likewise pres. nice—the old time glories of muster day and of "general trainin" " the occupation of the regulars between war times, the steady and intelligent developement of the crude forces of sixty years since into the magnificent citizen soldiery and the well disciplined regular army of today.

"THE AWAKENING OF MARY FENKWICK," by Beatrice Whitby, D. Appleton, & Co., New York. A bright English society novel.

"THE GARDEN OF ARMIDA," by Anne Sheldon Coombs, Cassell & Co., New York, Thornton &

Coombs, Cassell & Co., New York, Thornton & Grubb, Atlanta. This is a love story with a sensational flavor, but its sensationalism is unobjectiona-ble. That is to say, it is not of the prevailing sort. "Polish Blood," by Nataly Baroness von Esch struth, John B. Alden, New York. A strong novel, with sharp delineation of character, and plenty of sentiment and humor.

"SWANHILDE," by Carry Norris Horwitz, D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, A collection of charming fancy stories prettily illustrated.

"CRIME," by Judge Sanford M. Green, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. The author treat of the nature, causes, treatment and prevention of crime form, the stordpoint of claims.

from the standpoint of a long judicial experience. It is a book for the thoughtful.
"THE SECRET WAY," by Edward Bulwer Lytton,
D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. A handsomely illustrated holiday book.

"BABYLAND for 1889," Price 75 cents, Boston: D. Lothrop Company.

Graceful festoons of pink and white apple blos Graceful festoons of pink and white apple blos-soms encirculing two chubby maids with pink and white faces out for a walk with a favorite dol; more apple blossoms and two tiny blue eyed flaxen haired soldiers marching away to the fight—all this on the 1889 Babyland covers is only an earnest of what is between them. Here is a complete Baby's Picture book with an exquisite colored frontispiece, pictures big and pictures little, pictures grave and pictures merry, shadow and outline pictures— enough indeed to gladden a whole year of his bady-hood, though he reads or hears read never a word. hood, though he reads or hears read never a word.
"Joe Bently, Naval Cadet," by H. H. Clark, D.

Lothrop Co., Boston. Boy Life in the United State Navy, by H. H. Clark, has been read and enjoyed thousands of young Americans in the short time since its publication. Naval Cadet Bently, its sequel, deserves and will doubtless secure a hearty re-ception. This is a lively drama of a man-of-war in which action, sentiment, pathos and humor have each a pleasing and proper place.

"CHRISTMAS STORIES AND POEMS FOR THE LITTLE ONES," J. P. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. The very thing for the youngsters. It will be a perpetual delight to them.

THE CENTURY AND ST. NICHOLAS.—The bound volumes of the Century Magazine and St. Nisholas, just issued by the Centusy company, New York, are remarkably handsome publications, filled with an entertaining variety of reading matter, and numerous illustrations. The Century volume includes the monthly numbers from May to October. It contains 960 pages and 435 illustrations, of which thirty-five are full page pictures. The special papers on Lincoln, Samoa, Siberia, the Far West, etc., are very valuable and the magazine is rich in fiction and contributions ranging from the lightest to the gravest topics in literature, science and art. The Century is found in nearly every cultured family circle in America, and is very popular across the sea. Of St. Nicholas it is impossible to speak in too complimentary terms. The bound volume just published in two parts contains about 1,000 pictures; Mrs. THE CENTURY AND ST. NICHOLAS.-The

in two parts contains about 1,000 pictures; Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's story, "Little Saint Elizabeth;" Mary Hartwell Catherwood's serial, "The Bells of Sts Aone;" Joel Chandler Harris's "Daddy Jake, the Runaway;" many instructive "Daddy Jake, the Runaway;" many instructive illustrated special papers; tales of pastime and adventure; thrilling true stories; charming short stories, and countless other attractions for juvenile readers. Undoubtedly St. Nicholas is the most attractive young people's magazine in the world. Bound volumes of The Century range from 42.75 to \$4, according to the styles of binding. St. Nicholas is \$4, or \$2 per part.

Would Not Tolerate Baggage Smashing. From the Detroit Free Press.

"Look at that, will you?" exclaimed a woman as she pointed to her trunk in the baggage room of the Third street depot the other day.

"Yes'um," was the humble remark of the agen "When I saw that trunk aboard at Rochester yesterday, it was a bran new trunk and all right. Look at it now!

"I'm a-lookingmum."
"The strap broken, one hinge busted, two of the rollers gone, and the lid split."
"I see, mum."

"I see, mum."
"Do you suppose I'll stand that?" she exclaimed, elevating her voice until the echoes peeled slivers off the rafters. "Do you think you can pass that trunk over to me without paying damages?"

"No, mum."
"You've got hold of the wrong woman if you think you can. I want damages—damages, sir! Do

you hear?"
"I do, mum,"
"I put my damages at \$15. That is for the trunk
aloue. The damages at \$15. That is for the trunk
aloue. The damages to my feelings 1 put at \$100. I
ought to say \$250, but I'll let it go at \$100. Who
shall I see?"

"The president, mum. Come in at 4 o'clock."

"The president, mum. Come in at 4 o'clock."

"Very well, I'll be here. If you see him tell him
I'm coming. Tell him I don't want any ifs nor
ands about it, but cash down."

"Yes, mum."

"And if he tries to dodge me I'll sue for a thousand dollars and have my husband come on here
and lick the whose caravan. Some folks can be
walked on and buried in the mud, but I'm not one
of the eart. Inst leave that trunk where its north. of the sort. Just leave that trunk where it is until I call, and you mention to the president that a wo-man who is no spring pullet will be here at four 'clock to get damages or pull hair."

Go to Jerusalem

Go to Jerusalem.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Any one who mourns over the decadence of the good old times should go to Jerusalem, where he will find thousands of people living just as people lived 4,000 years ago—same clothes, food, customs, manners and all. And the sights and smells will make him wish that the good old times had been buried.

PASSION. L A quaint old yard—June—thou and I, A far-off sound of music; idly Hum two brown bees—a rose blooms nigh— I steal it; thou the heart beside thee!

IL I kept the rose a day, an hour: It faded then, 'twas a fragile flower, and I crushed and tore its leaves apart— As thou hast crushed and tore my heart!

III Slow, drop by drop, my fingerbled From a thorn that day in the rose-leaves hid; But thou, my sorceres, day by day, From my slow, my love-born hate shall bleed-Gardezt Gardez!

Garder Garder

-ANNIE STEWART ETHRIDGE

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can
nred if you take Hood's Sarsaparilia, a
reat blood purifier. Sold by all druggisss.

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L. McCleskey, C. E. Sergerant,
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City Pass Agt., THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

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DECATUR TRAIN—

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\*Daily except Sund ty.

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.

Sleeping car to Charleston on trains Nos. 4 and 28 Sleeping car to Charleston on Irains Nos. 4 and 28
Trains Nos. 2.1, 4 and 8 will, if signalled stop at
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Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnest, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers,
Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes
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CHATTANOGGA, ROME AND COLUM

| BUS RAILROAD | IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1889. | Daily | NO. 1 | Passenger | Daily. | Passe IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1889. 1.45 p m Youngs A 1,25 m 2.12 p m DugT wn 2.20 p m, Felton. 12.52 p m 2.42 p m Buchann 12.35 p m A 3.00 p m, Kramer. 12.15 p m L 3.40 p m, Kramer. 12.01 p m A 3.07 p m M r/ville A 4.15 p m A 2.15 p m

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Ar Meridian..... Ar New Orleans Ar Jackson .... Ar Vicksburg... Ar Shreveport... Ar Dallas.... K. C., M. & B. R. R. 8 65 pm 7 00 m 1 12 pm 1 10 pm 6 15 am 5 00 m 1 25 pm 11 00 m Ar Kansas City. 7 05 am 5 00 pm SHORT LINE Gadsden and Attalia, Ala.

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LY. SAGE,
General Supt.,
PETRON BY CONTRACTOR CON Birmingham, Ala.

COVINGTON AND MACON BAILBOAD Timetable No. 3. To take effect at 7.25 o'clock a n Sunday, June 30th, 1880. Trains run on central (90th Meridian) standard time. A. G. CRAIG, Acting Superintendent.

No9. 1. Fast STATIONS. Mail 84,5am 7.25am Lv Massey's Milit...
Van Buren...
Koberts...
Morton...
Grays...
Bradley... 7.85 7.42 7.49 8.02 8.09 8.19 8.26 9.01 9.26 9.47 9.57 10.16 Wayside ...
Round Oak ...
Hillsboro ...
Grassfield ...
Minneta ...
Monticello ... 10.40 10.55 11.18 11.36 11.44 11.53 12.00 

12.07pm ..... White Hall..... Lv 1 NORTH BOUND eave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.) ... 7 00 a m 3 5 y 5 No. 1. No.1. 8 55 am 4 8 pm Leave Marietta. Arrive White Path.. 1 13 pm 3 00 pm -Arrive Murphy. SOUTH BOUND. No. 2 7 30 a m 9 16 a m 11 00 p m 5 2 a a 12 12 p m 7 6 a a 1 27 p m 9 40 a a Leave Murphy.... Leave White Path... Leave Tate... Leave Canton... Arrive Marietta....

Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R.R.) ... 2 55 pm 11 600 Trains daily except Sunday.

June 27 2m F. B. CHANDLER Gen't As. EAST TENNESSEE VA.,& GA BAILVA Georgia Division—C Effect May 12, 1889.

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK SOUTH BOUND. Arrive Savannah.... Arrive Waycross.... Arrive Jacksonville. NORTH BOUND.

Leave Bayaunah...
Leave Jesup...
Leave Brunswick...
Arrive Macon...
Arrive Atlanta.... ATLANTA TO CINCINNATI 3 25 pm 6 44 4 Arrive Lexington. Arrive Cincinnati. ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS. Leave Atlanta ...... Arrive Chattanooga. Leave Chattanooga. Arrive Memphis.... Leave Atlanta...

Leave Chattanooga. 9 25 a m 11 45 pm.
Leave Cleveland... 10 45 a m 1 45 a m
Arrive Knoxville... 1 10 p m 3 80 a m
Arrive Rossol... 5 45 pm 7 40 a m
Leave Roanoke... 11 56 p m 2 00 pm 1
Leave Lynchurg... 1 40 a m 6 10 pm 6
Leave Charlottesve 3 40 a m 6 10 pm 6
Arrive Washington. 8 63 a m 10 40 pm 6 Leave Washington... 8 10 a m 11 20 p m 1 Arrive Baltimore.... 9 00 a m 12 40 a m 1 Arrive Philadelphia 11 20 a m 5 00 a m 1 Arrive New York.... 2 00 p m 6 20 a m 

HAWKINSVILLE BRANCE Leave Hawkinsville ..... 2 00 pm 10 0 2 45 pm 11 2 

Supreme Court Decis

The head notes of the decisions readers the Supreme Court of Georgia for Metern, 1889, are just published in passing the control of the court of the No lawyer desirous of keeping aborofession can afford to be pamphlet.
Send \$1 and we will forward if I CONSTITUTION JOB

RECEIVED EECEPTIONS MRS. BE

Two Interesting Even News and Notes Enew. The reception given
Im. Fred Scott to their n
was one of the most elegaloved of the season's enterscott's bandsome home of antiy illuminated, and to delegant in themselve to beautiful tropical for incipal decorations.

and elegant in themset, the beautiful tropical for principal decorations, of palmettos, sent and Mrs. Oillie Femposed some of the low these and exquisite fernal place were adorned, and to a either side; their greinto strikins relief the Land the side; their greinto strikins palmet and fernal form the side of the side; the side of the si

graceful figure was her de point d'esprit, over white waist and short, puffed large bonquet of puritan fern tied with white moin lem tied with white moin Mrs. Scott wore an eleg rain with dotted tulle di ments and pink roses. Mrs. Darwin Jones, a ha

m receiving, with a descri
are as follows:

Miss Julia Lowry Clarke
ered in daisies.
Miss Cornelia Jackson,
Miss Willie Beil, yellow
Miss Mand Barker, while
Miss Lily Goldsmith, ye
The guests were: Miss
moid, Abbott, Nelson, Pet
Mande Jackson, Brumby,
of Athens, Howell. Har
Adair, Moore. Lowe, St
Thompson, Bell, Sanders
Kuntsail, Hood, Orme, N
wood, Walker, Miss
Holcombe, Barber, Wyl
Frank Jones, Prescott, Sr
Hill, Johnson, Austin, Sn
Martha Brown, Fitten, I
Venable. Simpson,
Hemphill, Fumade,
Messrs, Hall, Freeman,
man, Hugh Adams, Bla
Foreman, Rob and Quil
Rawson, Slaton, Smith
Percy, Adams, Max Ada
Colville, Hull, Brandon
Nash, Taliaferro, Moore
Tom Cobb Jackson,
Will Inman, Walter
Daniels, Calhoun, Felde
R. O. Campbell, Bulow
Arnold, Kier, Maddox, Daniels, Calhoun, Felde R. O. Campbell, Bulow Arnold, Kiser, Maddox, Rruyles, Tom Peeples, Prescott, Kendall, Sa English, Ellis, McCleska ten, Block, Rayenel, Bu ting, Redwine, Orme, Conklin, Boyd, Hulsey Hickey, Matthews, Hyn Hn, Gregory, Palmer, Wrenn, Barrett, Meadox

The many friends Mrs. Mary J. McCo

Mr. Henry West, of winter with his aunt, avenue. Mrs. Fred Scott wi

is visiting her brother, Kimball.

a charming party this will dance and have o at this lovely home Dr. A. C. Blain as of Brunswick, were Rev. E. Z. F. Golden, church. The wede

Mr. and Mrs. C delightful reception Wed of their guests, Miss Lyon mare, at their home or rooms were tastefully a foliage and an elegant su at the pretty tete-a-tete were seated.

Those present were M. and Mrs. Will Wallace, coly, Hattie Echola, Jear da, Meador, Messrs Belentingmery, Frank Measock, Gus Ryan, Vol.

The afternoon recept its Beckwith in honor of ith, was an elegant affai aloue and artistic, the in the daintiest style, and Mrs. Wortham and t

Arrived yesterday to a arrived yesterday to a very steven, on Peachtureren them by Mrs. Stever which all invited are look all invited are look all invited are look and arrived are look arrived and arrived are look arrived Jackson, Miss., Dec Miss Annie Moore, a leadi and Mr. Emmet M. Parker Capital State bank here, w Andrew's church by Rev. essemony there was a rece the bride's uncle, Captain of

Cheap Doney I Cheap Done I Don

R. R., and 8 bottles cured m
Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round
Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round
Ma lady friend of mine, was
and pimples on her face and
bottles of B. R. B., and her s
pimples disappears mples disappeared, and

rears ago I contracted blood peille, my digestion was rui as my limbs so I could hard cauterized five times. Hot is efficient and my life was one of an in my life was one of a first, and, surprising as are bottles curred me."

Immense Line of We have just added pers glasses to our already pers glasses in every variet ur sales of opers glasses were determined now to out to can furnish you with or olders, with detachable how. We have every dedgn

11 55 pm 12 47 am . 4 00 am .11 30 am . 8 10 am .10 30 am ACON BAILBOAD

n....Ar 6.15pm
Milli 6.06
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R.)... 2 55 pm 11 05 am CHANDLER Gen'L Art. VA., & GA. BAILWA,

A AND BRUNSWICK. BOUND, 

OUND.

7 00 a m 7 46 p m
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12 25 p m 2 50 p m
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LLE BRANCH.

12 15 pm 6 45 a m
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t 6:00 p. m. Pulman and ta to Jacksonville.

2:25 p. m., Pulman and ta to Jacksonville.

7:50 p. m. units at fam.

New York without changes on without changes grow without changes grow without changes.

B. W. W. E.N.,

Gen. Pas. and Ticket A.K.

Knoxville. Tenn. urt Decisions

Il forward it pro ON JOB OFFI

RECEIVED BY SOCIETY. EECEPTIONS TO MISS JONES AND

MRS. BECKWITH. esting Events in Atlanta Society-News and Notes About People You

The reception given last evening by Mr. and Ins. Fred Scott to their niece, Miss Kathleen Jones, was one of the most elegant and most heartily enjoyed of the season's entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Scot's handsome home on Forest avenue was brillianly illuminated, and the rooms, so picturesque and elegant in themselves, made a rich setting for the beautiful tropical foliage, which formed their principal decorations. Graceful branches of palmettos, sent by Mrs. Caswell of palmettos, sent by Mrs. Caswell and Mrs. Oille Fuller, from Florida, composed some of the loveliest decorations. With home said exquisite forms the parlor mantel and fire-

composed some of the loveliest decorations. With these and exquisite forms the parlor mantel and fire-issee were adorned, and they filled the deep niches as sither side; their green background bringing spottking relief the handsome bronze figures, the mantel in the wide hall was ornamented with being palms and ferns, and try, palmetto and orda moss entwined the stairway. The whole-wer floor was covered with crash and so up to dancing the covered with crash and proving paints and the stairway. The wholeflorida moss entwined the stairway. The wholeflorer floor was covered with crash and
gives up to dancing, which was greatly
enjoyed to the music of Wurm's orchestra. Threespartments and the wide hall were thrown open
upstairs and here refreshments were rerved, the
many tele-a-tete tables making it possible for every
guest to be seated comfortably to enjoy the delicloss dainties. The supper table was beautifully
grapped, the cloth being looped and almost
corred with delicate ferns, while the center piece
was bank of golden fruit upon a mat of ferns and
milax. The other adornments were cut glass
stands and bowls of ferps, roses and chrysanthemuss, bonbons and handsome cakes leed in
designs of calls and annunication lilles.

Miss Kathleen Joces, as she stood in the bow window of the long parlor to receive her friends, made

Miss Kathieen Joces, as she about in the bow made down of the long parlor to receive her friends, made a pretty picture of fair youthful loveliness. Particularly suited to her exquisite blonde type and made figure was her debutante's gown of white particularly companies of the particular town white Colina silk with its party. proposed the print, over white Cnina silk, with its baby wait and short, puffed sleeves. She carried a large bruquet of puritan roses and maiden hair ten tied with white moire ribbon.

Mrs. Scott wore an elegant gown of gray faille in main with dotted tulle draperies, diamond ornaments and pink roses.

Mrs. Darwin Jones, a handsome black lace; white

The young lady friends who assisted Miss Jones in receiving, with a description of their coetumes, Miss Julia Lowry Clarke, yellow tulle embroid-

Mis Julia Lowry Clarke, yellow tulle embroided in daises.

Mis Cornelia Jackson, pointe d'esprit, roses.

Mis Cornelia Bell, yellow tulle, roses.

Mis Mand Barker, white crene du chine.

Mis Mand Barker, white crene du chine.

Mis Lilig Goldsmith, yellow silk and tulle.

The guests were: Misses Locke, Woolford, Arnold, Abott, Nelson, Peters, Meador, Josie Inman, Mande Jackson, Brumby, of Athens, Charhonnier of Athens, Howell, Hardeman, Goldsmith, Raine, Adair, Moore. Lowe. Stocking, Lewis, Boylston, Thompson, Bell, Sanders, Reid, Hill, Clarke, Pace, Kimball, Hood, Orme, Nellie Inman, Misses Harwood, Walker, Misses Hammond, Hilsey, Holombe, Barber, Wyly, Gay: Misses Colquit, Frank Jones, Prescott, Spoer, McBride, Jones, Merrill, Johnson, Auslin, Snook, Hopkins, Toy, Brown, Marlha Brown, Fitten, Dooley, Fowler, Dougherty, Venble, Simpson, Ellis, May, Markham, Hembhil, Fumade.

Tuller, Bockover, Messas, Hall, Freeman, Erwin, Pete Grant, Eddlesman, Hugh Adams, Black, Montgomery Johnson, Foreman, Rob and Quill Farrar, McGhee, Mynatt, Rawson, Slaton, Smith, Snook, Speer, Stockdeli, Perey, Adams, Markam, Carter, Cook, Motley, Coville, Hull, Brandon, Paine, Jones, West, Riley, Nush, Taliaferro, Moore, Ed Peeples, John Grant, Tom Cobb Jackson, Crankshaw, Henry Inman, Will Inman, Walter Inman' Johnson, Hook, Paniel, Calhoun, Felder, Swift, McKeldin, Currier, R. O. Campbell, Bulow Campbell, Waltera, Reuben Amold, Kiser, Maddox, Martin, Mitchell, Melone, English, Ellis, McCleskey, Cowagys, Gordon, Peters, Block, Kavenel, Bullock, Angler, Speer, Nutung, Redwine, Orme, Hill, DeLeon, Covbett, Cowlin, Boyd, Hulsey, Cassin, Riley, Howard, Bleke, Matthews, Hynds, Wilson, Meador, Lumpith, Gregory, Paimer, Boylston, Judah, Venable, Wrenn, Barrett, Meador and others.

The many friends of Miss Miriam Armstron rill regret to learn that she is ill and they all hop for aspeedy recovery. Mrs. Mary J. McConnell, of New York city, is visiting her brother, Mr. Harvey Johnson, at the Kimball.

Mr. Henry West, of Florida, is spending the winter with his aunt, Mrs. Fred Scott, on Forest

Mrs. Fred Scott will give her little children a charming party this afternoon. The little folks will dance and have a merry time, as they always do at this lovely home.

Dr. A. C. Blain and Miss Zoph Love, both of Brunswick, were married Thursday night by Rev. E. Z. F. Golden, pastor of the First Baptist church. The wedding was a brilliant affair and

ed by a large concourse of friends Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Conklin gave a delightful reception Wednesday afternoon in honor of their guests, Miss Lyon and Miss Foster, of Balti mere, at their home on Ivy street. The artistic rooms were tastefully adorned with nowers and foliage and an elegant supper was rerved in courses at the pretty tete-a-tete tables where the guests were seated.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Louis Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Will Wallace, Misses Annie Raine, Isma Booty, Hattie Echols, Jeanie Echols. Speer, Richards, Meador, Messrs Ben Hill Thompson, Will Moutgomery, Frank Neador, James Riley, Harry Snock, Gus Ryan, Vol. Talliafero, Harry Cassin Quille Farrar, Hugh Adams and Will Shriver.

The afternoon reception given yesterday by Miss Beckwith in honor of her sister, Mrs Brock Beckwith, was an elegant affair. The decorations were unique and artistic, the refreshments were served in the daintiest style, and the hostess and her lovely sister received a nite daintiest style, and the hostess and her lovely sister received and entertained their guests with charming grace.

Mrs. Wortham and the Misses Dunlap, of Maeoa, arrived yesterday to visit their sister, Mrs. Louis
Oliver Stevens, on Peachtree. The reception to be
given them by Mrs. Stevens this afternoon is one to
which all invited are looking forward with a great
feal of pleasant anticipation.

Jackson, Miss., December 5.—[Special.]—
Miss annie Moore, a leading society young lady,
and Mr. Emmet M. Parker, assistant cashier of the
Capital State bank here, were married today at St.
Andrew's church by Rev. Dr. Hallam. After the
commony there was a reception at the residence of
the bride's uncle, Capitain C. A. Lyerly.

Cheap money of Five Years.

2,500 for five years, per cent straight; no comlisiona Sam'l W. Confe & Co.

Pimples Sores, Aches and Pains.

When a hundred bottles of saraparlia or other retentious specifics fail to eradicate in-born scrofula or contagious blood poison, remember that B. R. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) has gained many thouand victories, in as many seemingly incurable in-stances. Send to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., fo "Book of Wonders," and be convinced. It is the

enly true blood purifier.

G. W. Messer, Howell's X Roads, Ga., writes: was afflicted nine years with sores. All the medi-cine I could take did me no good. I then tried B. R. R., and 8 bottles cured me sound."

Mrs. S. M. Wilson, Round Mountain, Tex., writes "A lady friend of mine, was troubled with bumps and pimples on her face and neck. She took three cities of B. B., and her skin got soft and smooth pimples disappeared, and her health improved

Jas L. Bosworth, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "Some Pears ago I contracted blood poison. I had no appelle, my digestion was ruined, rheumatism drew up my limbs so I could hardly walk, my throat was called the district of the state of the s suiterized five times. Hot Springs gave me no ben-est, and my life was one of torture until I gave B. B. I. a trial, and, surprising as it may seem, the use of the bottles cannot me. re bottles cured me."

Immense Line of Opera Glasses.

Me have just added a large shipment of opera glasses to our already full stock. We have pure glasses to our already full stock. We have opera glasses in every variety of style. Last season our sales of opera glasses were very large, but we are determined now to out do all former seasons. We can furnish you with opera glasses with patent holders, with detachable holders, or without holders, where were design in opera glasses that one could desire. Call and make your selections for holiday gifts at once. Hawkes' optical depot, under Kimball house, 19 Decatur urget.

Now the fine

To make your selection of gifts for the holidays, contact the bargains in id. silver, celluloid sylonates the state of the sale optical depot, and on the state of the holidays.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT. J. J. Duffy, the Live Peachtree Street Grocer, and H s Wonderful Flour

Grocer, and H s Wonderful Plour
Receive a Compilment.

Mr. J. J. Duffy offered \$25 in cash for the best loaf of bread at the Piedmont exposition made of his flour. There were many contestants for this prize. It is safe to say that they all deserved a medal. The fact that the flour handled by Mr. Duffy is among the best sold in any market, is in itself a guarantee of the excellency of the bread made by the various parties who contested. One of the largest and best candy and crackermakers said: "The bread exhibited at the exposition made out of the flour handled by Duffy is something above the ordinary. It is simply beyond the reach of competitors. I do not think I ever in my life saw as fine bread. All the contestants made fine bread, which must be due in part to the superior quality of this flour. I have been using the flour for some time and know it is the best I have had in the house. I am proud of the success that Mr. Duffy is making in this direction."

of the success that Mr. Duffy is making in this direction."

This sentiment is the exponent of the opinion of the people generally. The flour Mr. Duffy handles and guarantees is of the best quality, and those who desire to obtain this flour can do so by calling upon him at his store. In addition to this flour Mr. Duffy handles the very best line of groceries of all kinds. His store is a perfect panorama of the delicacies of this season. Having been in the business for a number of years he is well and favorably known, and the people are aware that when he represents his goods to be so and so they are just that way. If you would like something really good, something above the average, call at Duffy's, the popular Peachtree street groer, and you will not fail to find it.

The New York Ledger contains the first of Mr. H. W. Grady's letters on "The South." Every-body in Georgia should read it. You can get it of John M. Miller, Opera House Boosstore.

TYPE WRITING And Stenographic Business-All Kinds of

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Messrs. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 2½ Marietta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

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The New York Ledger contains the first of Mr. H. W. Grady's letters on "The South." Every-body in Georgia should read it. You can get it of John M. Miller, Opera House Bookstore. We Have Choice Yarring Lands in Large bodies of from 2,000 to 0,000 acres, with buildings and general necessar a provement, suitable for colonies, Sam't Woodde Co.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

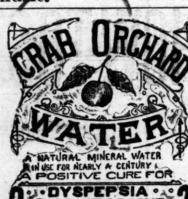
Indications for Georgia. Washington, December 5.—Indications for to-morrow: Fair; southerly winds, Stationary temper-ature.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U.S.A.
(GOULD BUILDING)
ATLANTA, Ga., December 5.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 7 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

ETATIONS	Baro	Thermometer	Dew Point	W	IND.	Rainfall	Woa
	ometer			Direction	Velocity.		Bec
Meridian Pensacoia. Mobile. Montgomery. New Orleans. Galveston Palestine. Corpus Christe. Browns ville. Bio Granda City	30.12 30.12 30.10 30.16 30.10 30.12 30.12	60 60 58 64 66 68 70	58 50 54 60 64 68	SE SE SE SE	Light 8 Light 6 10 6 8 Light 10	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00	Cloudy Cloudless Cloudless Cloudless Cloudless Cloudy Cloudy PtCloudy Cloudy
LOC	CAL	OB	SE	RVA	TIONS	_	
(Central Time.) TIME OF OBSER- VATION.							
7 a. m	80.84 30.26	42 54	38 42	ES	8 9		Cloudy

M. H. PERRY, Bergeant Signal Corps

Note-Barometer reduced to sea level and stan-dard gravity. A splendid special programme at the Guard fair tonight. Dancing and



SICK-HEADACHE 3

LIVER SON STOMACH
PROGISTS EVERYWHERE CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO sept1-d51t sun wed sat Name this paper.

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The way to satisfy yourselves about the superior qualities of their Flour is to buy one car and distribute among your customers. They have one customer in New Orleans that has sold their Flour continuously for

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS One in Boston as long, and one in New York very nearly as long. Nothing but superior goods stand the progressive changes of com-merce for fifty years and more. Car lots, as-sorted to please, will be shipped and billed di-

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Interesting Thought!

200,000 Organs.

200,000 Estey Organs. 200,000 Estey Organs have been manufactured. Think of it. Try and realize what it means. It sonecrgan finished every week since Noah built the ark.

Do you suppose it would be possible, with a sufficient number of men, to build a fine Reed Organ all compile in seven hours? No doubt it would, but it would certainly require a large force of skilled me to do it. Now, if the Estey Organ company had taken so long a time as seven hours they would have had to begun before Columbus discovered America in order to complete 200,000 organs in 1888. They have actually been building their famous Reed Organs forty years, averaging about one organ in thirty-five minutes. And not building them only.

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Handsome selection of pictures and picture

rames.
Full stock of blocks and games.
Plush goods in every conceivable designs.
All new new things in brass novelties.
Photo albums in leather and plush, all the

Photo albums in leather and plush, an elle new shapes.

Velocipedes and tricycles.

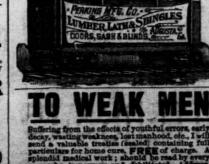
Anything you want in the way of a present can be had at our store.

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In Stock-Kentucky Whiskies of following brands: Cutter, Mc-Brayer, Belmont, Monarch, Sovereign, Sam Clay, and others from 3 to 10 years of age.

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Best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops only are used for the manufacture of our beer, and which are free for inspection to all at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

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DEALER IN Cigars, Tobaccos and Snuffs, Wines and Liquors

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Harness, Saddles and Bridles Field and Garden Seeds in their proper seasons and various other goods. A perfect Variety Store.

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Heavy and Light Weight,

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In suits for men, boy's and children, of Cassimeres, Cheviots, Tricots and Worsteds.

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147 acres on the Chaitabooches river; long front on Green and Pope's ferry road; 40 acres fine bos-tom, same clay as that used by the brick com-pany adjacent; plenty of original timber; land rich neighborhood excellent; price low and terms liberal. Owner paid 350 per acre, years ago, and we wish offers on this land at once.

86 acres, op William's Mill road, at \$200 per acre.

fil acres, at \$75 per acre, 4 miles from our office, fine road; 4 room dwelling, new barn, 1 orchard, 30 acres open land, rich, and 30 ac woodland.

room Simpson street cottage; water, gas; lot 50x10t electric line, \$2,000. 7 room Ellis street house, complete; water, gas; lef 50x150 feet in corner, half block from Courtland street electric line, \$5,000.

Forest avenue lot, 50x150 teet, for \$1,000. Georgia avenue lots, rear and at corner of Formwall street, \$1,000 and \$500 each.

South Pryor street lot, near Georgia avenue, 50x155. 41 Choice South Pryor, Fortress avenue and West avenue lots for \$6,000; all high, level and shaded, and convenient to Glass works and E. T., V. & G. R. R. shops and A. & F. R. R.; easy terms.

Central 9 room Ivy street house, new; house com-plets, for sale at \$8,000, or for exchange for vacant or renting property on a fair valuation.

Central 10 room two story brick, Luckie street house complete, for \$8,000. Central 8 room Walton street house, complet corner lot, 110x100 feet, for \$12,000.

Peachtree lot 67x200 feet, central, high, che

Ponce de Leon avenue lots, in good variety at fair prices.

Corner lot 45x105 feet, high, level, half block from electric line, only \$1,200.

yhitehall street house, 9 rooms complete, lot 762208 feet to street; water, gas. bathrooms, servant's house, stables; on car line, east front; 86,000, on easy terms. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

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Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, etc., in the south at prices positively lower than the lowest. Come and examine our stock.

For the past few weeks we have been selling large quanti-

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Belgian Cut Glassware, Fancy Art Goods, Chamber Sets, Par lor Lamps, Rogers's Cutlery and a large amount of all kinds of goods in our line.

Everything sold at our store Is a bargain.

We import everything and handle only the best. Our prices are very low?

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STENCILS OF ALL KINDS AND account of the south. Our workmen are experienced, and goods F.RST CLASS. We are manufacturing a line of specialties which renders EVERY business office COMPLETE, saves time and dispatches business office COMPLETE, saves time and dispatches business office. Orders filled PROMPTLY. You will save time and money by giving us your business. Notary and conditions of the same and money by giving us your business. Notary and account of the same and money by giving us your business.

### Sanitarium, Southern 134 Capitol Avenue, Atlanta, Ga

This Hygienically conducted institution has during its fifteen years of successful operation restored thousands of people to health. The universal results obtained is a marked feature of this institution. All forms of Neurotic, Gastric, Hypatic and Renal disorders, as well as all diseases equilar to invalid ladies, yield to its processes with a certainty and rapidity unknown to other methods of treatment.

Appliances include Baths of Varied Forms, Massage, Swedish Movements, Electricity, Hygienic, Dietary, Pneumatic and Vacuum Treatment, etc.

All applied on principles scientifically exact and definite, which, together with pleasant home comforts and refined social surroundings makes this in every respect the most perfect Sanitarium south, Refers with permission to some of the most refined and intelligent people of this and other states of the union.

For pamphlet and particulars address as

U.O. ROBERTSON, M. D.

# Trial by Jury

Instead of a jury of twelve men—we propose to em-panel the whole public, men and women and sim-ply ask them to read the testimony and make up

The Verdict. New, for the testimony-Dr. Martin, of Atlanta testifies that he has used

Stuart's Gin and Buchu In his practice with fine results, and that he has even cured Bright's disease of the kidneys with it—after all other remedies had failed. Dr. Fontaine, of Rex, Ga., testifies that he has

Stuart's Gin and Buchu for some time, and that it is the best remedy he knows for kidney, urinary and all bladder troubles. Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, of Atlanta, testifies that he suffered for years with some obscure kidney trouble, which at times gave him great pain and suffering. Although he tried all manner of remedies, both regular and irregular, he found no relief until he took

Stuart's Gin and Buchu.

It made a periect cure.

We could add much of same kind of testimony, but space and time forbid. If you suffer, try a bot tie, it will not disappoint you.

Sold by all drugglats. STUART M'F'G. CO., Atlanta, Ga. The firm of Sheridan & Turner, comprising

INCREASED FACILITIES

IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

THE RATE COMMITTEE COMPLETE
- THEIR LABORS AND ADJOURN.

and What They Are Doing. The rate committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship association completed their labors yesterday, and adjourned. Most of the delegates returned home last night, and the others will leave this morning.

district court re

to conceive of the matified purposes to which it will be put. But, perhapt the question most asked and widely discussed mong stenggraphers is, what effect will it have upen shorthand writers? Will the stenographer. It the dark-complexioned Moor, find himself 'w hout an occupation,' or will the be allowed to purus the 'even tenor of his way,' work six to ten hour preday, receive his \$6 per week and upward and a proportionately happy? The trouble is, too man stenographers are disposed to condemn the phono such without really knowing anything about this wenterful machine. During a conversation with one of the most distinguished shorthand writers in the world, I chanced to remark that I was using the phonograph in getting out my transcripts of satisony. He criticised the machine very severel, but during the conversation it was discovered that the gentleman had never seen a photograph, and we, therefore, I claim, in no position to pade of a practicability. The phonograph will, we not a breast making they living by spertnand and ye writing than anything which could have lappened to the stemographic world. In the first stace, it is pretty generally conceded by those who have given the subject any thought that it will be of vastnassistance to the court reporter. The question, then is, how will it affect the great army of manueness. I have no doubt but it will change matters wor learnly, of late years, been an over production of poor stenographers and absolutely no demand as high wages as they now do, perhaps higher. There has certainly, of late years, been an over production of poor stenographers, and absolutely no demand as high wages as they now do, perhaps higher. There has certainly, of late years, been an over production of poor stenographers, and there cannot be a doubt that there are too few of the forme and too many of the later. The world have been any excellent places where shorthand has been taught, there has been too much of a tendency to conduct them on the principle of 'drop a nickle in the slot' and out

The Two Marietta Street Cottages at \$1,650 this side the bridge work, make a good investment. Come and let us show them to you. Sam'l W.

Get your dinner at

the Gate City Guard

restaurant today, then

attend the fair tonight.

15 INTERNATIONAL AWARDS.

PEARS' SOAP The Purest, Most Economical and best of ALL SOAPS.

OF ALL DEUGGISTS, BUT BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

REAL ESTATE CENTER.

SOXIGO Spring street, \$1,750.

50x150 Hunnicutt avenue, \$2,500,

50x127 Pine street, \$1,400.

50x200 North avenue, \$3,000.

50x200 North avenue, \$3,000.

50x250 North avenue, \$3,000.

50x150 Williams street, \$900.

120x318 West Peuchtree; cheap.

46x124 1yy street; call for price.

100x200 Boulevard, \$3,500.

800 feet Boulevard, \$3,500.

800 feet Boulevard, \$3,500 front foot.

100x180 Calhour street, \$1,500.

50x100 Fowler street, \$1,00.

50x100 Fowler street, \$550.

50x202 Plum and North avenue, \$3,000.

400x210, W. and A. R. R.

800x200, W. and A. R. R.

100x175 Capitol avenue, north of Jones.

50x20 Capitol avenue.

10x107 Capitol avenue.

10x107 Capitol avenue.

10x289 Washington street to Crew street.

400x400 Washington street; cheap.

380x400 Capitol avenue to Crew street.
140x145. Washington street; cheap.
50v160 Farmwalt.
55x198 Richardson street,
50x150 Hood street.
50x200 Courtiand avenue.
Eight lots Forest avenue, 50x150 each. We will
sell one or all, cheap.
50x150 East Fair street.
37x130 Grant street.
11 room house, Whitehall street, \$5,500.
7 room house, West Harris street, \$3,000.
7 room house, Crew street, \$3,500.
7 room house, Crew street, \$3,500.
7 room house, Crew street, \$3,500.
8 We have for rent 4 room house and five acres of and, 226 Hill street.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

WILL SELL UPON urday, December 7 business and residence the Atlanta and Flore from November 197

The object of the meeting was to fix rates for the ist of January, and a circular will be issued soon showing a number of minor changes, but none of special or local import-

est bits of railroad enferprise to be found anywhere are those put to work on the Florida where travel. Just now schedules and combinations are in a particularly unsettled state, and the traveling public in general are reaping the benefit of open competition. The northern invalid never made such schedules as they are making now, or traveled in better cars or over better roads. From Atlanta to Jacksonville—that's the rub. Fully one-half perhaps of all winter tourists—come from where they may—pass through Atlanta on their way to Florida. From Atlanta to Florida—which road will you travel?

One of the best places for making up time in all north Georgia, is between Rome and Dalton, on the East Tennessee. The distance is forty miles, and the schedule time, including five stops, is fifty-

Some of the most instructive books printed

Railway Personals. Mr. F. W. Clark, general passenger agent of ne Seaboard line, left yesterday for Raleigh. Mr. W. E. Reynolds, passenger agent of the

Mr. C. W. Chears, general agent of the Cen-Mr. James H. Drake, G. F. A. of the Pied-mont Air-Line, was in Atlanta yesterday at the rate Mr. Clyde Bostick, traveling passenger agent of the Central, with headquarters at Savannah, is in

Atlanta.
Superintendent Berkeley, of the Atlanta and Charlotte, left in his private car last night for Charlotte, to be back Saturday.
Mr. F. M. Emerson, general passenger agent of Atlantic coast line, returned last night to his headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.
Mr. Sol Heas, traffic manager of the associated railways of Virginia and the Carolinas, left yesterday for Richmond, headquarters.

The Mrs. Green 147-Acre Farm, nine miles from city, o Chattahoochee river, worth more than you will have to pay for it. See Sam'l W. Goode & O.

GREAT DANGERS They Should be Avoided—A Few Points in Regard to Them. When the Creator in His wrath (or for His glory?) saw fit to expell His first creation. His own age, from the Garden of Eden. He placed and death. In after generations He visited His chosen people with many "plagues for their disobedience," but of all the many ills He inflicted upon His fallen creation none are more painful, more lothesome, or more terrible in its effects than fistula in ano; fearful in its rayages and dangerous to life, robbing one of all terrible in its effects than fishula in ano; fearful in its ravages and dangerous to life, robbing one of all the pleasures of living. But, as in all other afflictions, He has given a remedy; science in its primitive state was unable to utilize the remedy without causing most intense suffering, and often-times leaving the victim in a condition much works than at first. It was left for the progressive physicians of the present age to offer you a pleasant cure for this most unpleasant disease. You need no longer fear the "ksife" with all its pain and dangers, for it is unnecessary. I have laid aside all barsh means and treat you by a rational treatment that when properly applied for a sufficient time will cure you. Have you fistula? If so, it is unnecessary to ask you if you wish to be cured of it. But do you wish to avoid the intense pain of a severe operation, or are you wedded to the old belief that you cannot be cured without the crude and painful means formerly employed? If you are, I have nothing to offer you. If you are not, I offer you the very latest that science can give you. I have cured many by this rational method, and I offer the same to you confidently, promising you satisfactory results. Many laddes are afflicted with fistula. To all I say, do not let your timidity prevent you from availing yourseli of this opportunity to obtain a cure. My arrangements for privacy are all you could wish. Promising to verify all my claims. Respectfully,

W. F. Parkhurst,

W. F. Parkhurst,

Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership and public officers' books and accounts checked up and settlements made individually and on boards of arbitration. Also Notary Public, Office, 27½ Whitehall st.

### RECEIVER'S SALE.

The M. E. Goldsmith Stock By virtue of an order granted by Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, judge, in the matter of E. M. Cohen & Co., et al., vs. M. E. Goldsmith et al., I will sell at auction, at the store formerly occupied by said Goldsmith, (No. 46 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.,) commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 10th inst,, and continuing from day to day until disposed of, the entire stock of goods of said M. R. Goldsmith, with all the fixtures and appliances connected with the business formerly conducted by him, consisting of standard brands of tobacco, cigars and snuff, sugar, candies and nuts of all kinds, crackers, raisins, currants, citron, figs, cheese, chewing gum prize goods, chocolate, glucose, grape sugar, flavoring oils and extracts, cream tartar, pow-Richter harps, fireworks of all kinds and many other articles, making up a large, varied, firstclass and fresh stock of goods of every description incident to a wholesale confectionery tion incident to a wholesale confectionery business; also a large number of show cases and candy manufactory tools and fixtures, including bailer, jackets, kettles, furnaces, slabs, tables in great variety; also a mule and dray, horse and buggy, large iron safe, and other fixtures and furniture.

These goods will be sold in job lots or quantities to suit the trade.

A rare opportunity is non-conference and allowed.

A rare opportunity is now afforded dealers in such goods to supply themselves with first-class, fresh goods, at auction prices; and it behooves the trade everywhere to attend this sale and secure goods at prices before the art of, as the sale

AGENCY OF THE "MERRITT"

Refrond.

REMISES ON SAT, at 10 a.m. sharp, 28
, at Riverdale, Ga., on
antonal, Sale postponed
count of rain. These lots
tance town with every
sements and will be sold
has will wring.

TYPEWRITERS \$15

JOS. S. COOK & CO., Sole Agents



P. O. Box 357. Telephone 82.

B. B. B. Pemberton's Wine of Coca Delectalave.
Topaz Cinchona Cordial...
Hunnicut's Rheumatic 

Domestic Ammonia, full pluts, outless, and Davidson's No. 59 Atomisers.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer's Recamier Cream, jar. 1 Horsford's Acid Phosphate, bottle.

Powers & Weightman's Morphine, bottle.

White Rose Soap No. 4711, (3 cakes in box), box Colgate's Cashmere Boquet Soap, cake.

We are overstocked with Taylor's Sweet Gum and Mullein and offer the 25c. size for 15c., the 50c. size for 25c. and the 51 size for 15c., the 50c. size for 25c. and the 51 size for 15c. the 50c. size for 25c. and the 51 size for 15c. the 50c. size for 15c. the 50c. size for 15c. the 50c. size for 15c. and 15c. size for 15c. the 50c. size for 15c. size for 15c. the 50c. size for 15c. size for 15c. the 50c

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, bottle.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, bottle.
Carler's Little Liver Pills, bottle.
Tuit's Pills, box.
Morse's Indian Root Pills, box
May Apple Pills, box.
May Apple Pills, box.
All 25c, pills at.
Packer's Tar Soap, cake.
Bradfield's Female Regulator, bottle.
Bradfield's Female Regulator, bottle.
Muray's Cyclone Liniment, bottle.
Muray's Cyclone Liniment, bottle.
Muray's Cyclone Liniment, bottle.
Scott's Halt Curier's each.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup, bottle.
Canadian Catarrh Cure, bottle.
Brewer's Lung Rostorer, bottle.
Brewer's Lung Rostorer, bottle.
Bryup of Figs, bottle.
Boschee's German Syrup, bottle
Vaseline Camphor Ice.
Vaseline Camphor Ice.
Coaline Powders for Heatache.
Coaline Powders for Heatache.

### G. W. Adair, REAL ESTATE

I have for sale a central lot on Decatur street, 48x 200, cheap. This kind of property is hard to get. A very central lot 66 feet front on Forsyth street, A central 8 room house, on lot 50x125, on 1vy street, very cheap at \$5,500.

A beautiful corner lot on Forrest avenue, 50x150. A splendid investment in two 4 room houses, on lots 50x160 feet each, renting regularly for \$20 per

month, at \$2,000, on easy terms.

Two 4 room houses on street car line renting for \$25 per month, at \$2,500.

A central corner lot on North Forsyth street at a person long feature. very low figure. I have a customer for a \$1,500 or \$2,000 place in second or third ward. Owner having such a place for sale will please call and give me a description

of property.

I give special attention to renting property and collecting rents. Bring in your houses and put them in my hands.

G. W. ADAIR. 5 Kimball House, Wall Street.



Men's Clothing, Boys' Clothing

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

New Fall and Winter Novelties! High Class Clothing at Correct Prices.

HIRSGH BROS., Clothiers and Tailors

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE. Fitting and Brass Goods "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All Sizes in Stock

ATLANTA, GA. CEMENT, LIMB, ETC.

BEST GOODS AT CHEAPEST PRICES

CLOTHING.

# HOW TO SAVE MONEY

THE AVERAGE man's constant aim and study is to make his income meet the demands of his family's wants. If he's a sensible man he well knows that he can't get "something for nothing." When ever he reads of a scheme whereby the advertiser proposes to give him "some-thing for nothing" he drops it like a hit potato.

He well knows that there are reliable and sham houses. If he is a man of judg ment he has come to the conclusion that the manufacturer of an article has the advantage of the middleman or agent.
Not only has the advantage in price, but coming daily in contact with the consumers of his wares he learns their wants and makes his goods accordingly

This is what we wish to impress or your minds, to-wit; We are MANUFACTURERS OF GOOD CLOTHING ONLY WE SUPPLY the consumer of clothing We supply the consumers of clothing out of first hands. We aim to make only clothing that we can say: this is OUR clothing. Perfection is our standard, enonomy our watchword.

EISEMAN BROS **ONE-PRICE** 

CLOTHIERS, TAILORS. HATTERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS.

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL ST.

VOL. XXI.

JEFFERSO

lver cord had

borne up bravely, aud for her tender ministra seem to realize the t that had fallen upon disposition to heart aff disposition to heart affective gravely alarmed from the administered a complate hour this morning. It is believed that the president's last illnes cated with acute brom and skilled medical the latter, but it is suptivachill, which was death, was attributable laria.

AFTER

the face of the dece slightly emaciated, sho ing, more nearly resem sleeper than of the di ladvartially recovered sleeper than of the de ladpartially recovered f Mr. Farrar went to the graph office and sent di nie Davis, who is in Pari Mr. Davis's sen-in-law also notified Governor I as he deemed it but right that state should know its most distinguished soit most distinguished soit

LIES IN THE EMBE His constant attendant has has never left his mass began. In a comfor of gray and black, this ge always at the invalid's him for a moment he a fratted and uneasy until series of the friends constantly sent which Mr. Davis was were not allowed to remise any length of time. It was not allowed to remise any length of time. It was not allowed to remise any length of time. It was not should be decine them. It was only milk, ice, be broiled chop.